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ABSTRACT

This book contains illustrative maps, tables and graphs depicting North America's: size; population; resources; commodities; trade; languages; religions; cities; environment; food and agriculture; schooling; jobs; energy; industry, demographic statistics; women; aspects of government; and territorial disputes. Sections of the book include: (1) "The Land and Population Figures"; (2) "Cities and Countries"; (3) "People" (Languages, Literacy, Ethnic Groups, Demographic Statistics and Projections, Population Age, and Women); (4) "Resources, Agriculture, Land Use, Products, Trade, Energy" ; (5) "Aspects of the National Governments, Overviews of National Economies, Current Territorial Disputes, Steel, Automobiles, Oil, Electricity"; (6) "Canada, Mexico, and the United States by Province/State" and (7) "Individual Country Maps." (EH)

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NORTH AMERICA TODAY

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- *Size*
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- *Resources*
- *Commodities*
- *Trade*
- *Languages*
- *Religions*
- *Cities*
- *Environment*
- *Food & Agriculture*
- *Schooling*
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-- Notes --

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The individual country maps on pages 169 - 193 are reprints of maps published by the United Nations and the U.S. State Dept. The statistical data at the bottom of the map pages has been supplied by our editors.

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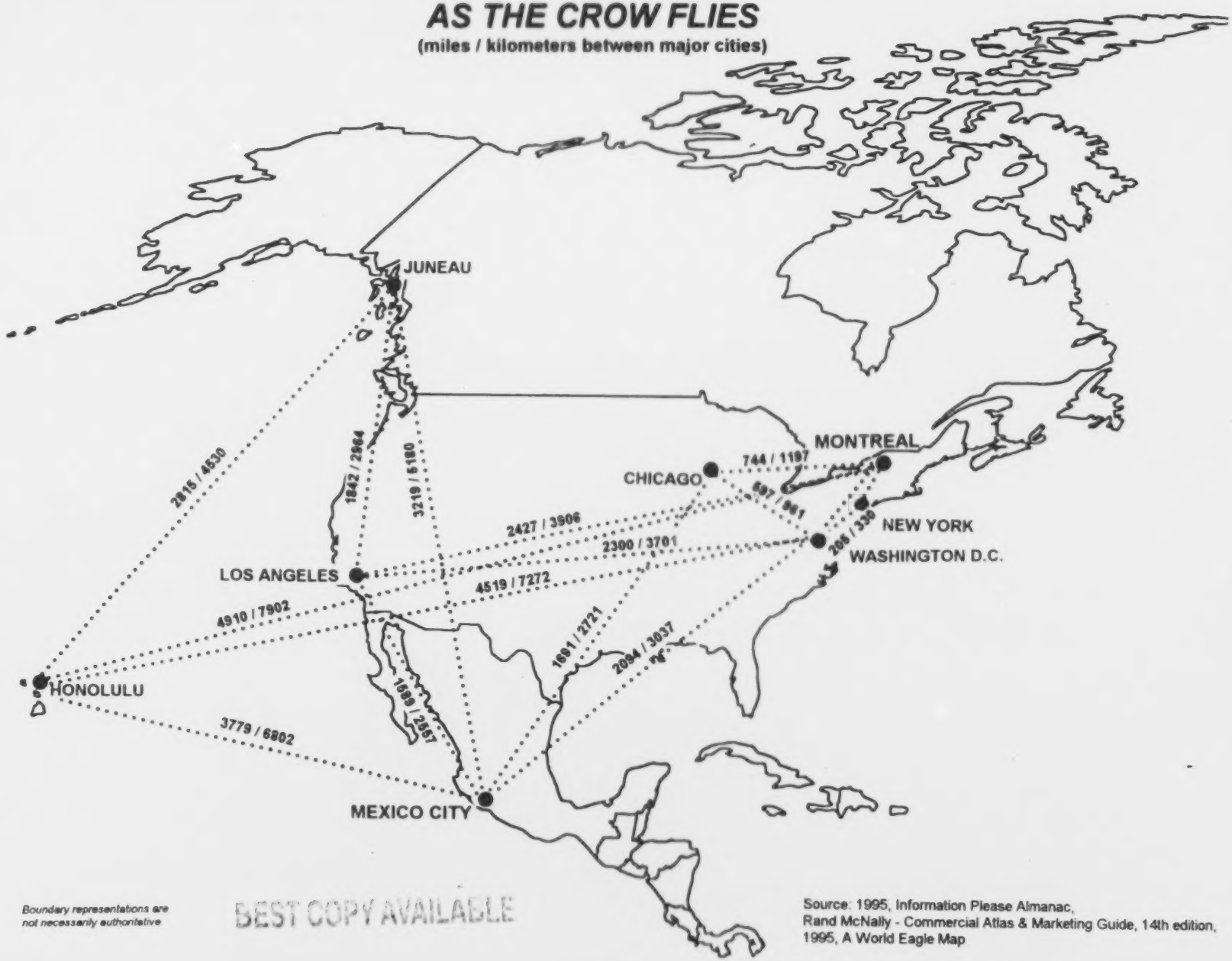
AS THE CROW FLIES

(miles / kilometers between major cities)



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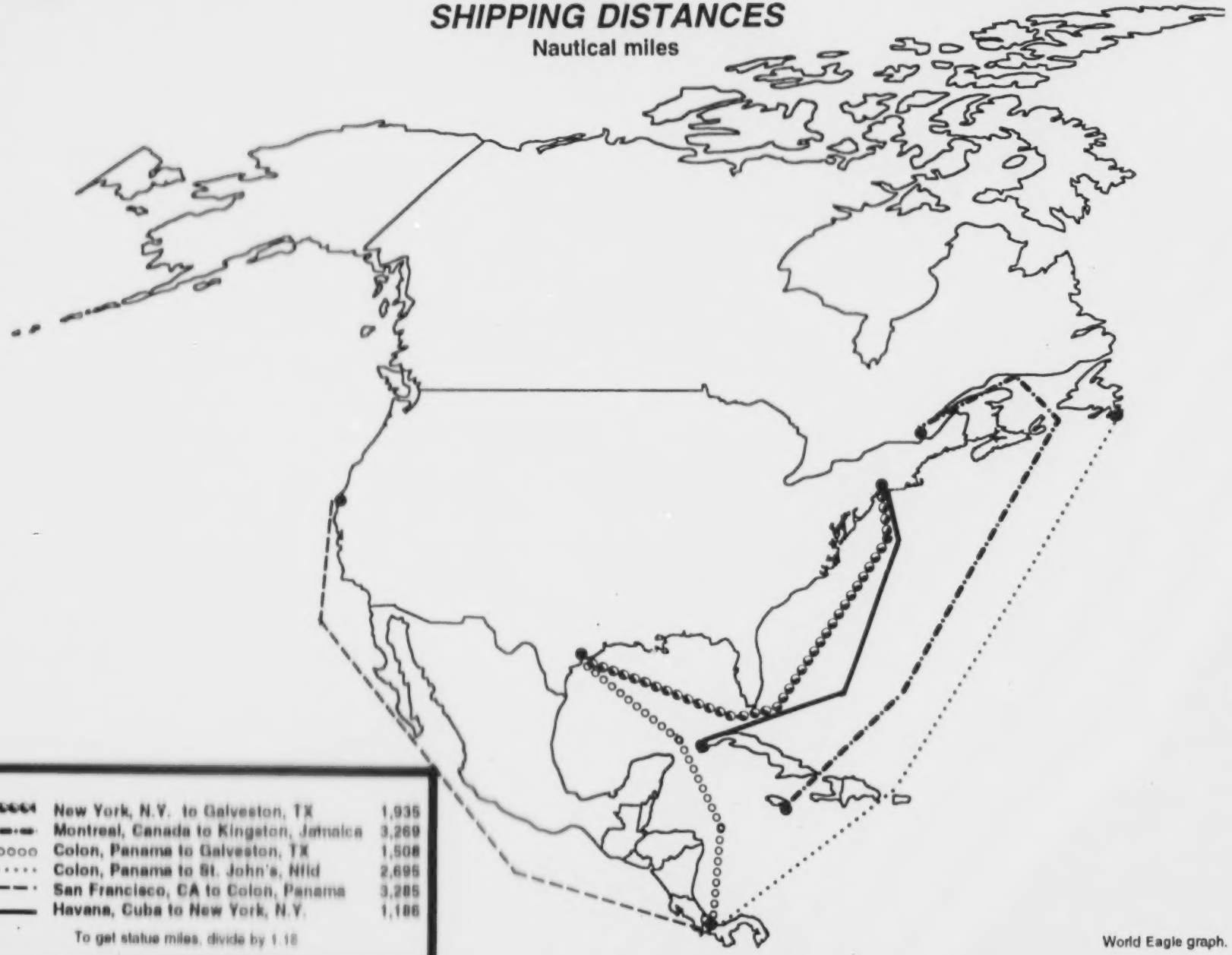
SHIPPING DISTANCES

Nautical miles



▭▭▭	New York, N.Y. to Galveston, TX	1,935
-·-·-	Montreal, Canada to Kingston, Jamaica	3,269
ooooo	Colon, Panama to Galveston, TX	1,508
·····	Colon, Panama to St. John's, Nfld	2,695
- - - ·	San Francisco, CA to Colon, Panama	3,285
———	Havana, Cuba to New York, N.Y.	1,186

To get statue miles, divide by 1.18

World Eagle graph.

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UNITED STATES AS SEEN FROM CANADA

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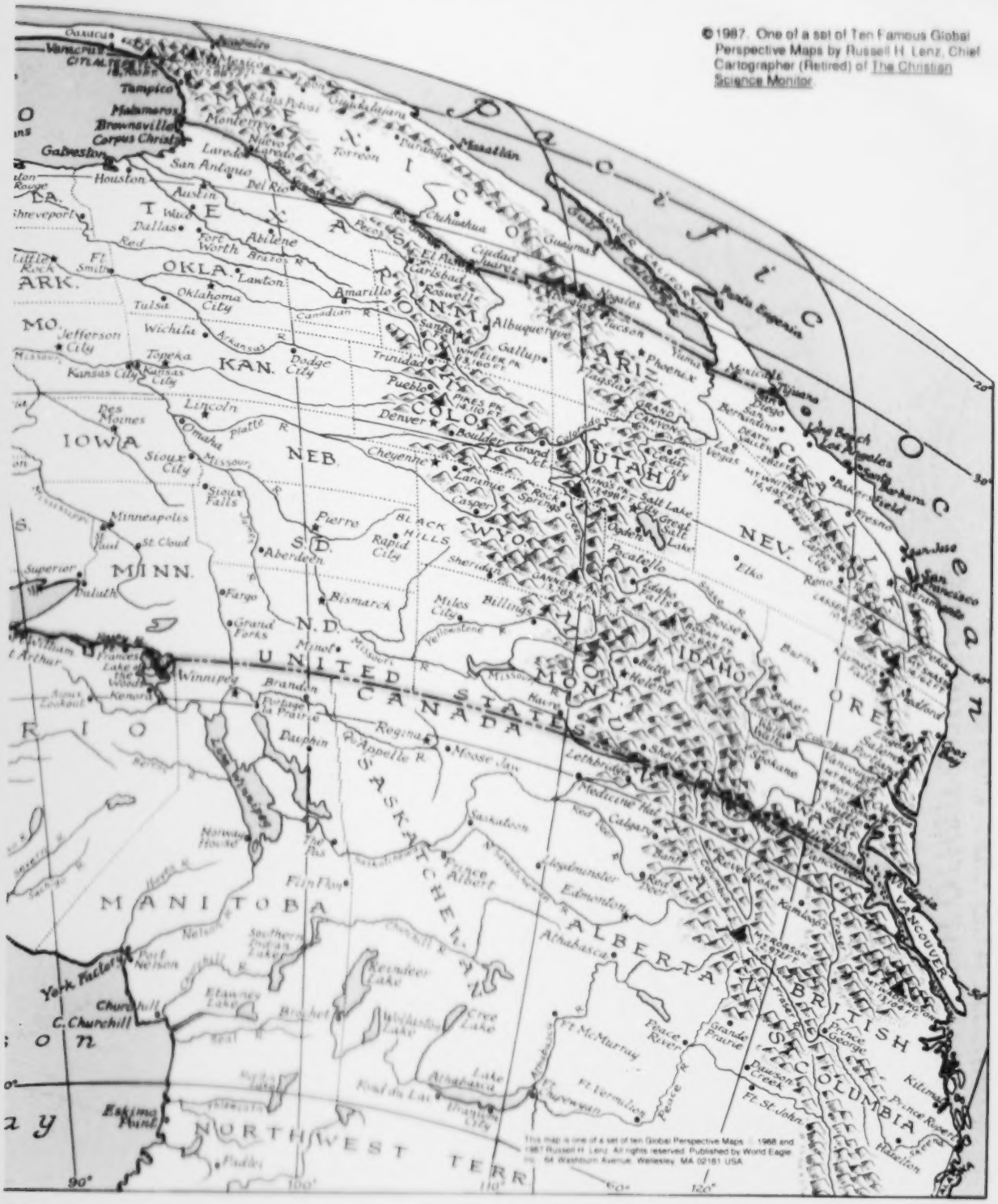

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SAME SCALE CUT OUTS
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SAME SCALE CUT OUTS OF COUNTRIES IN NORTH AMERICA

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COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

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NORTH AMERICA'S POPULATION BY REGION

Caribbean	**35,740,000**
Antigua and Barbuda	100,000
Bahamas	300,000
Barbados	300,000
Cuba	11,200,000
Dominica	100,000
Dominican Republic	7,800,000
Grenada	100,000
Guadeloupe	400,000
Haiti	7,200,000
Jamaica	2,400,000
Martinique	400,000
Netherlands Antilles	200,000
Puerto Rico	3,700,000
St. Kitts-Nevis	40,000
St. Lucia	100,000
St. Vincent & Grenadines	100,000
Trinidad & Tobago	1,300,000
Central America	**126,200,000**
Belize	200,000
Costa Rica	3,300,000
El Salvador	5,900,000
Guatemala	10,600,000
Honduras	5,500,000
Mexico	93,700,000
Nicaragua	4,400,000
Panama	2,600,000
Northern America	**292,800,000**
Canada	29,600,000
United States	263,200,000

World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, In. 1995 World Population Data Sheet.

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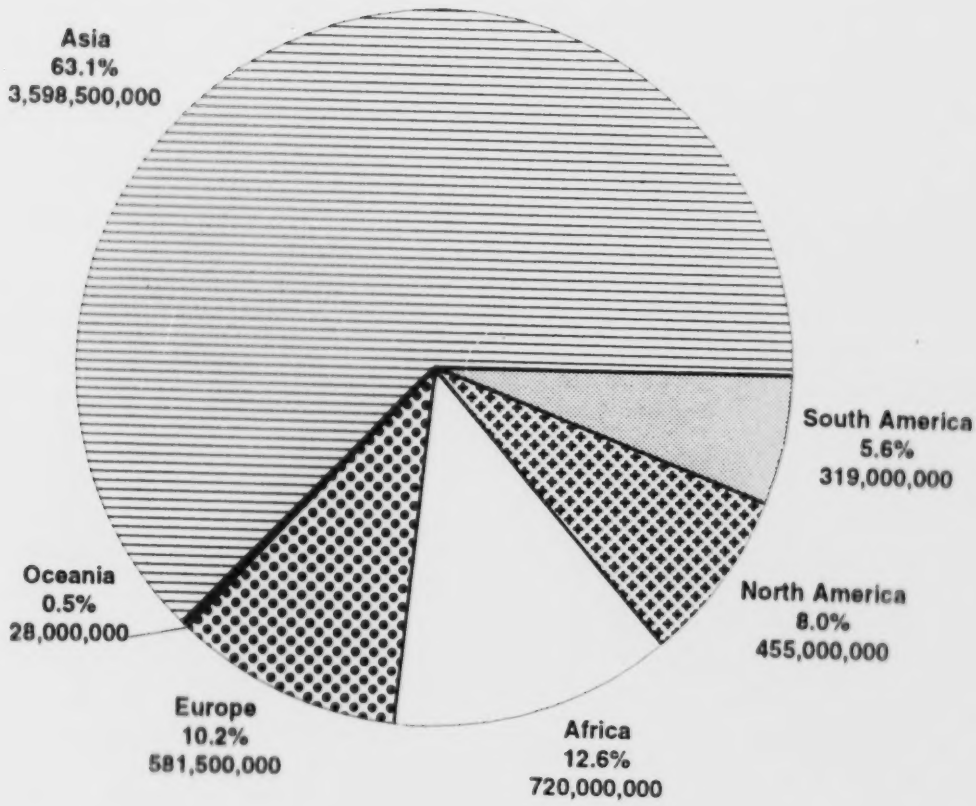
TOTAL WORLD POPULATION: 5,702,000,000



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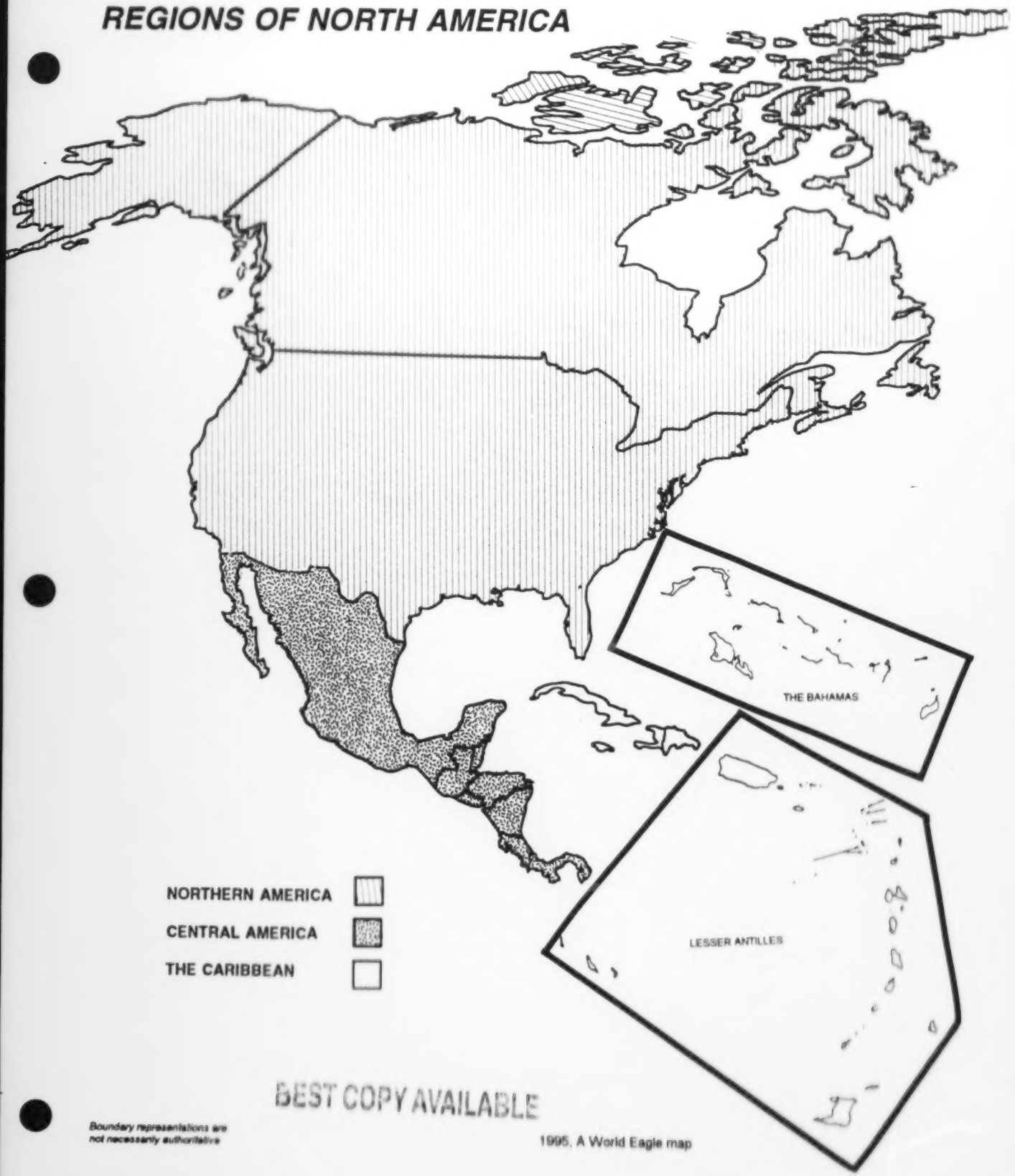
REGIONS OF NORTH AMERICA



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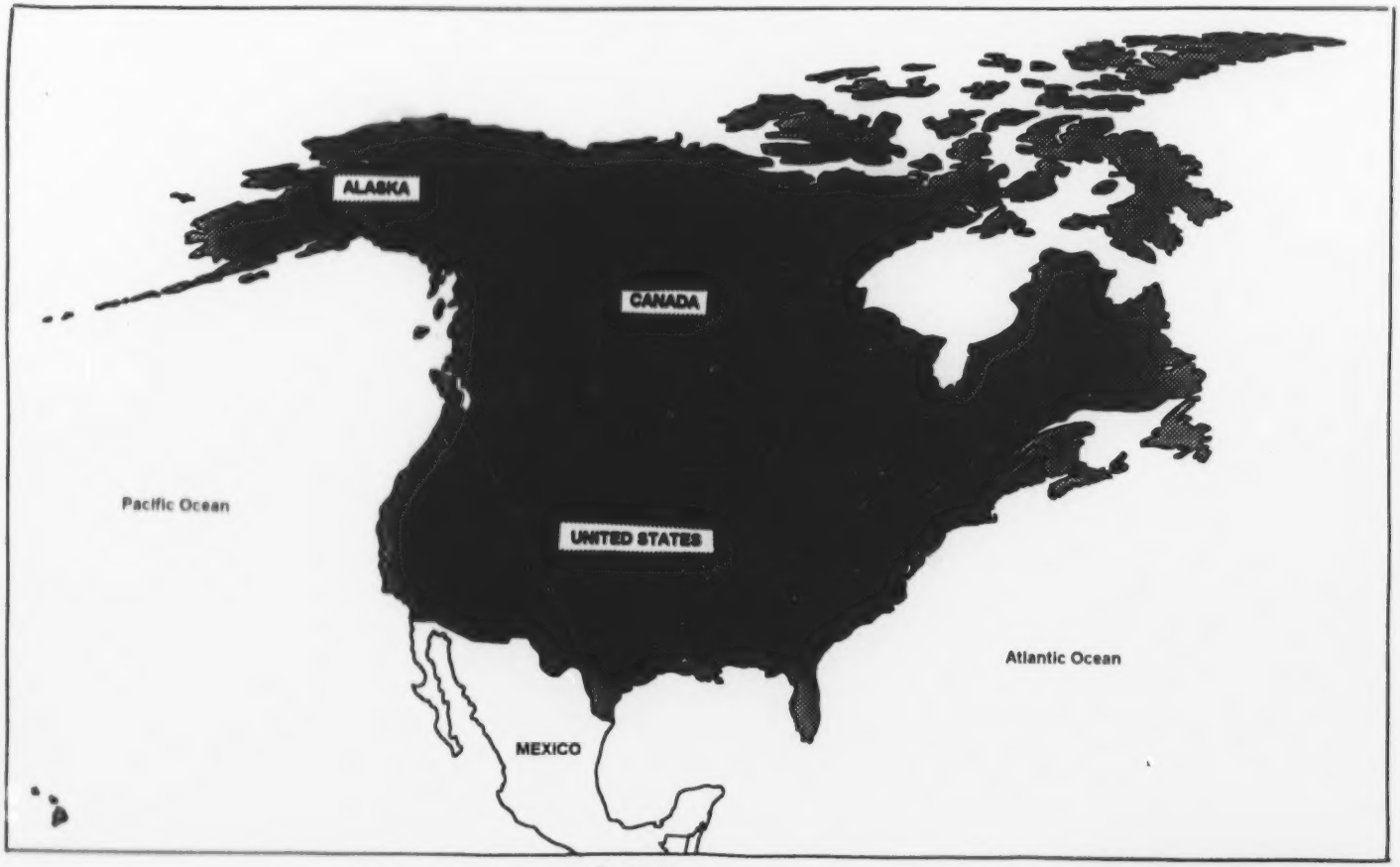
NORTHERN AMERICA



	Population Est'd for Mid-1995	Area, sq km
Canada	29,600,000	9,976,140
United States	263,200,000	9,372,610

Total Population Northern America	292,800,000
Area	19,348,750 sq. km.
	7,470,552 sq. mi.
Density	15.13 people/sq. km.

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from the C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook

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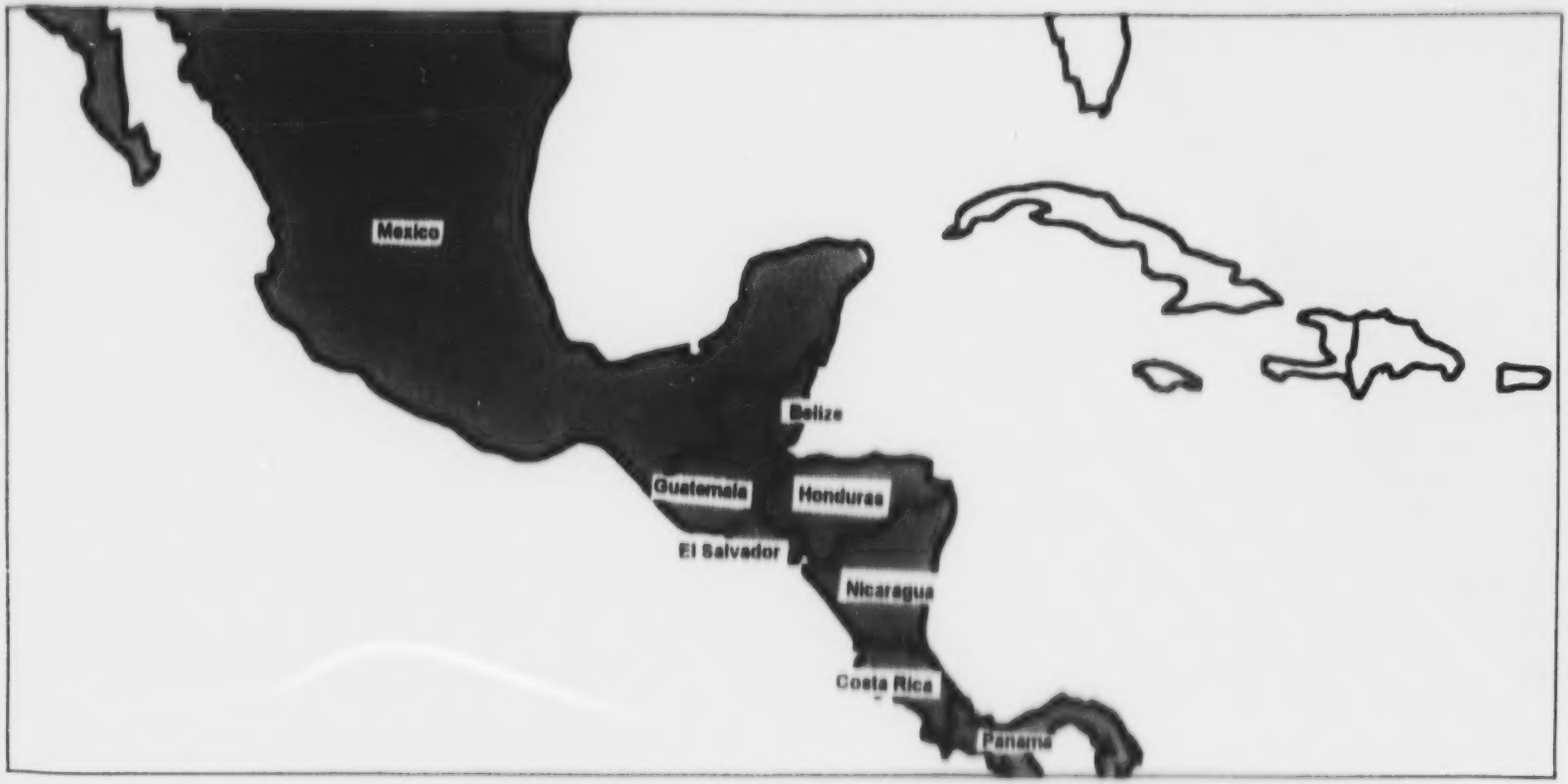
CENTRAL AMERICA



	Population Est'd Mid-1995	Area, sq km		Population Est'd Mid-1995	Area, sq km
Belize	200,000	22,960	Honduras	5,500,000	112,090
Costa Rica	3,300,000	51,100	Mexico	93,700,000	1,972,550
El Salvador	5,900,000	21,040	Nicaragua	4,400,000	129,494
Guatemala	10,600,000	108,890	Panama	2,600,000	75,990

Total Population Central America	126,200,000
Area	2,504,114 sq. km.
	966,838 sq. mi.
Density	20.60 people/sq. km.

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from the C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook

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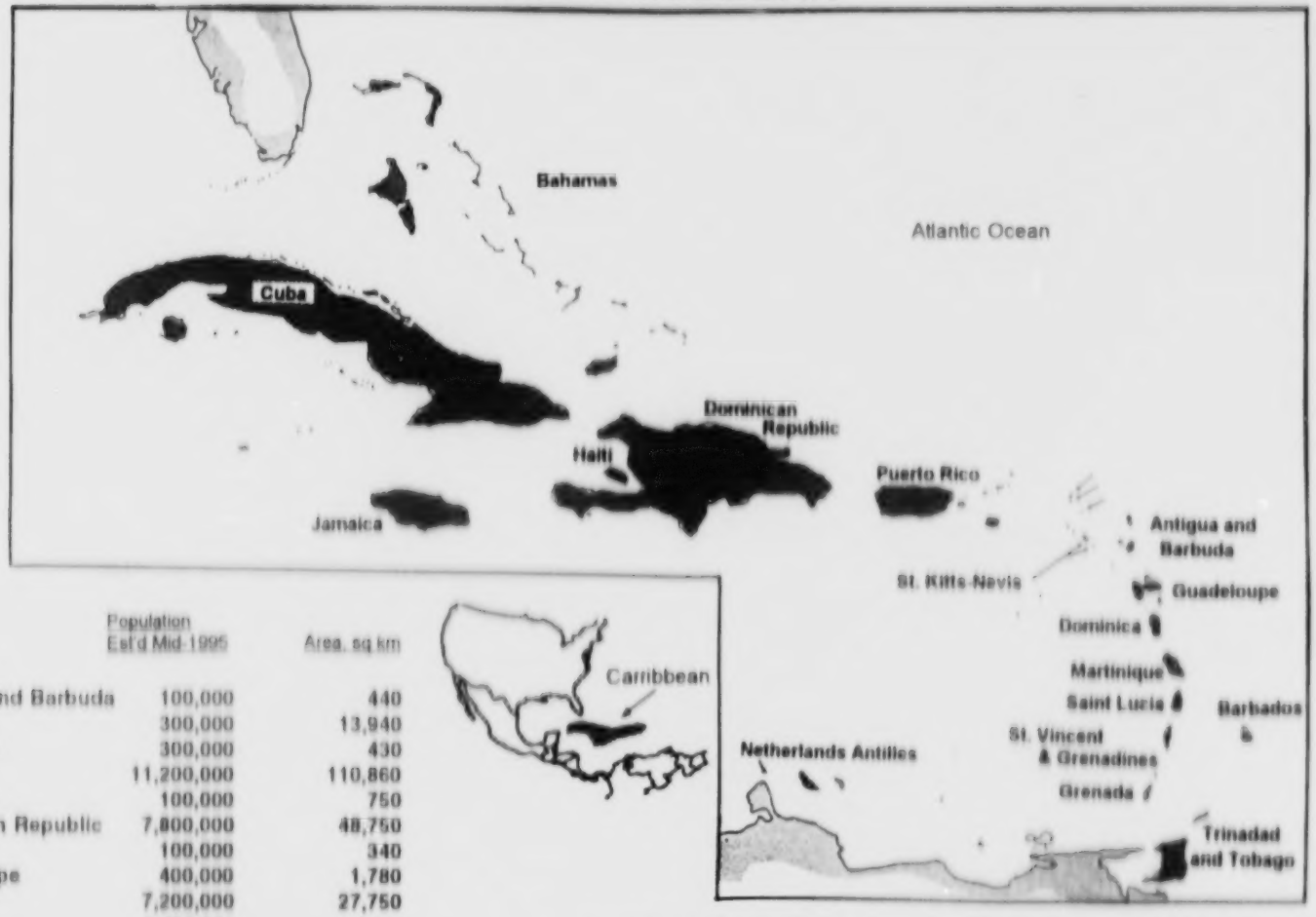
THE CARIBBEAN



	Population Est'd Mid-1995	Area, sq km
Antigua and Barbuda	100,000	440
Bahamas	300,000	13,940
Barbados	300,000	430
Cuba	11,200,000	110,860
Dominica	100,000	750
Dominican Republic	7,800,000	48,750
Grenada	100,000	340
Guadeloupe	400,000	1,780
Haiti	7,200,000	27,750
Jamaica	2,400,000	10,990
Martinique	400,000	1,100
Netherlands Antilles	200,000	960
Puerto Rico	3,700,000	9,104
St Kitts-Nevis	40,000	269
Saint Lucia	100,000	620
St. Vincent & Grenadines	100,000	340
Trinidad and Tobago	1,300,000	5,130

Total Population Caribbean **35,740,000**

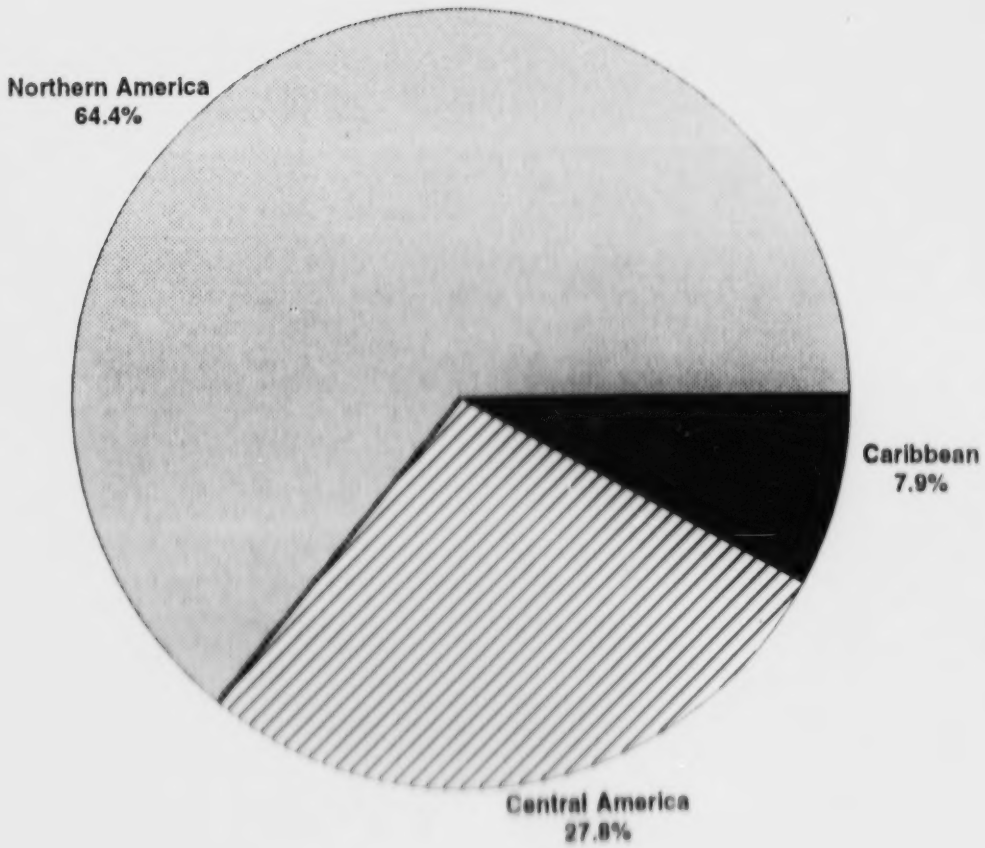
Area **233,533 sq. km.**
90,167 sq. mi.

Density **153.04 people/sq. km.**

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from the C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook

POPULATION BY REGION, SHARE OF TOTAL

TOTAL POPULATION NORTH AMERICA
454,740,000



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

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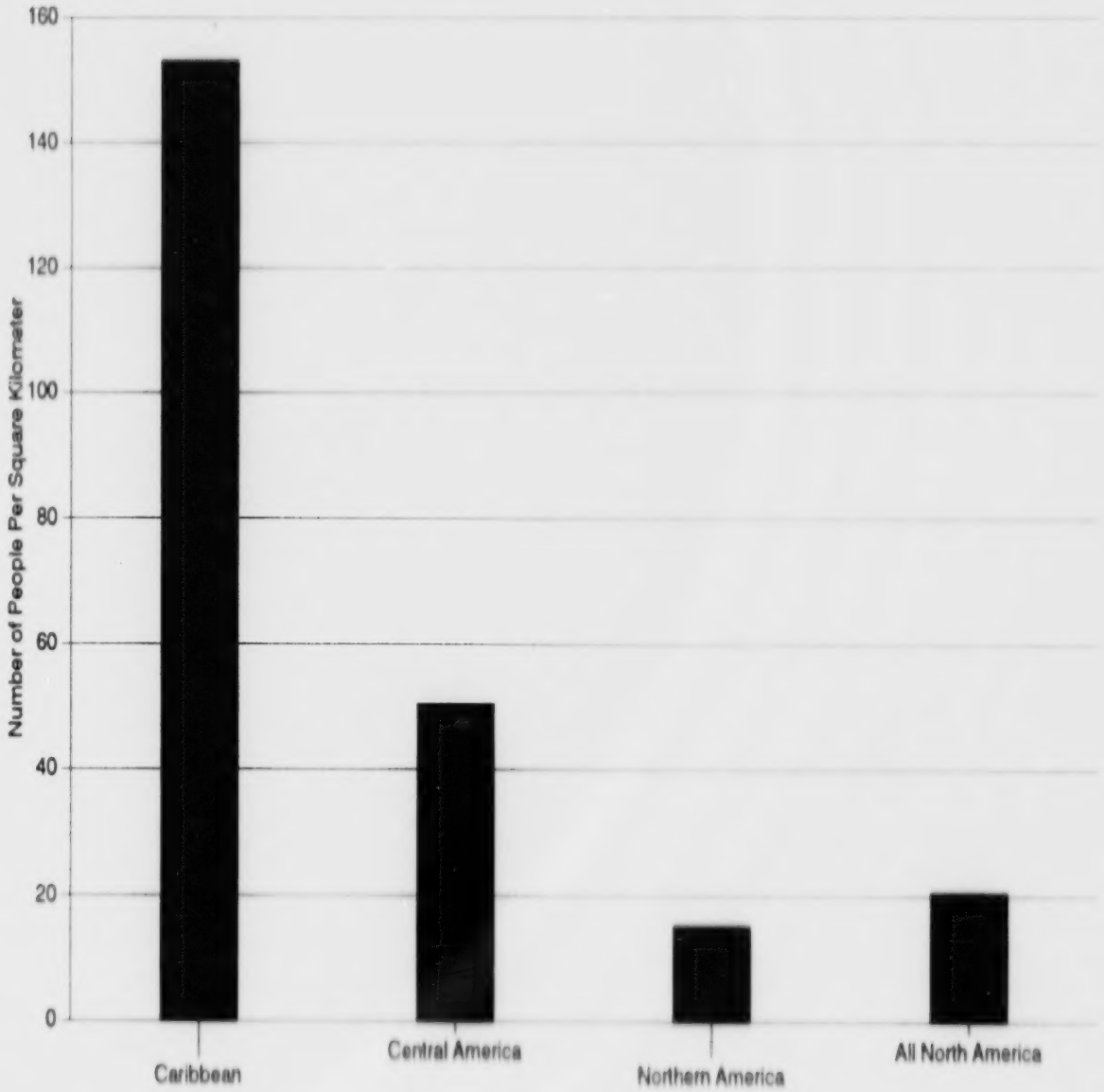
POPULATION DENSITY BY REGION, 1995



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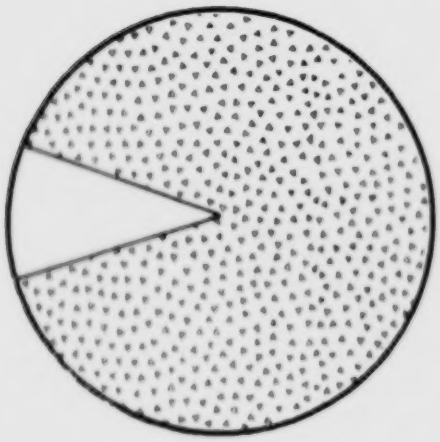
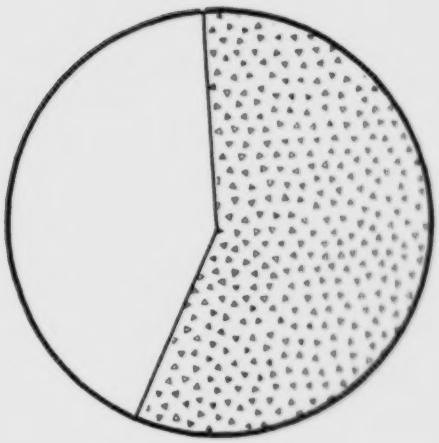
Source: Derived from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 Population Data Sheet and The C.I.A.'s World Factbook 1994.

THE DOMINANT NUMBERS OF UNITED STATES

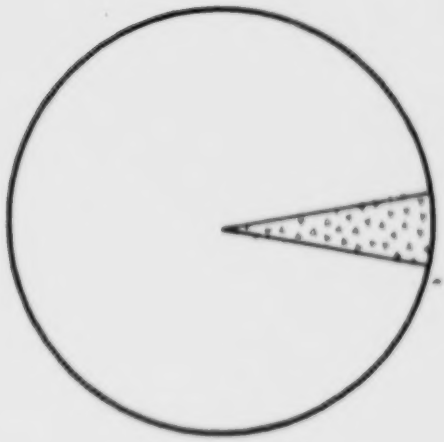
Its Estimated Population for Mid-1995 was 263,200,000



..... The United States' population is 89.8% of Northern America's population.



..... The United States' population is 57.8% of North America's population of 455,000,000.



..... Americans make up 5.1% of the World's population of 5,702,000,000.

Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

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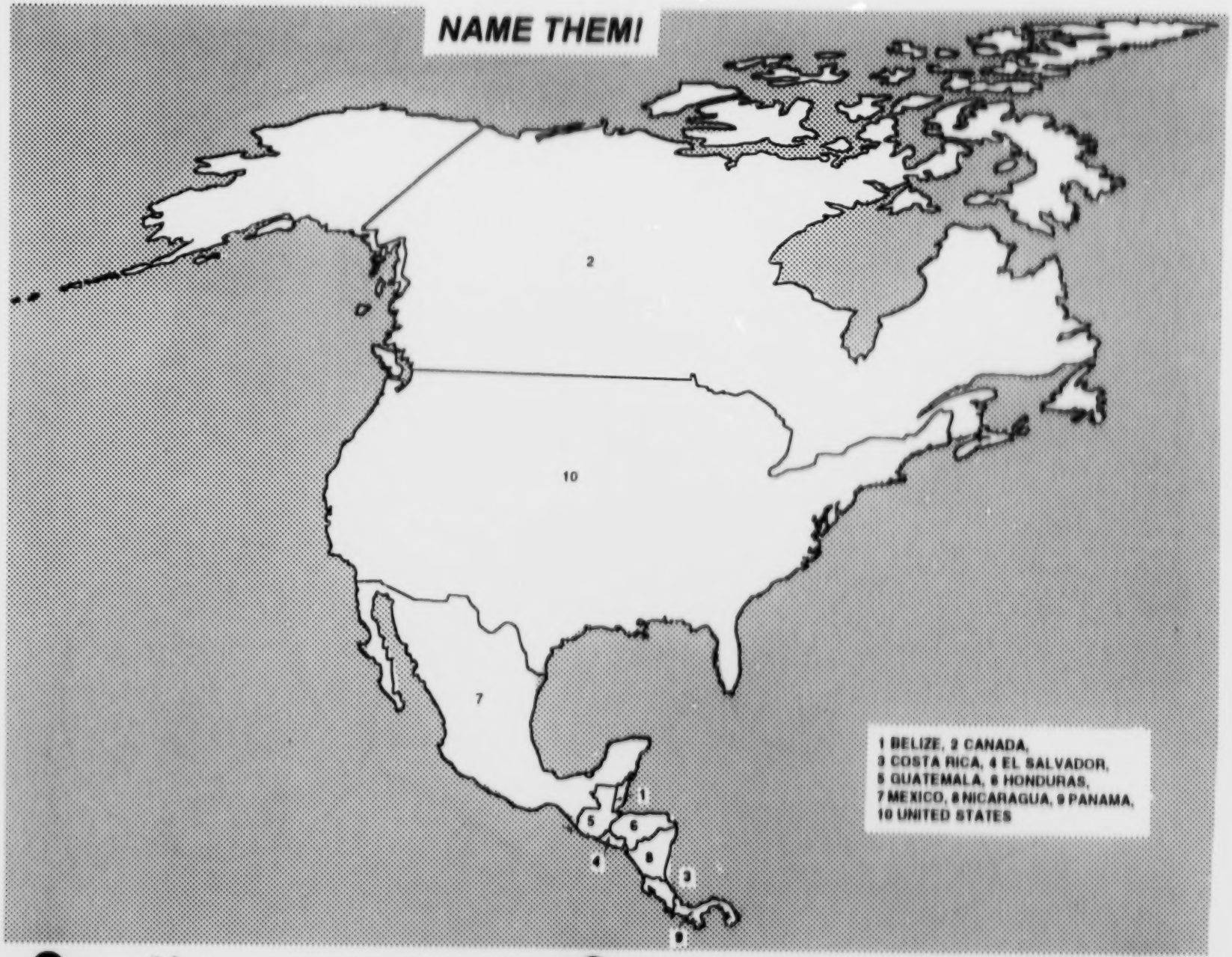

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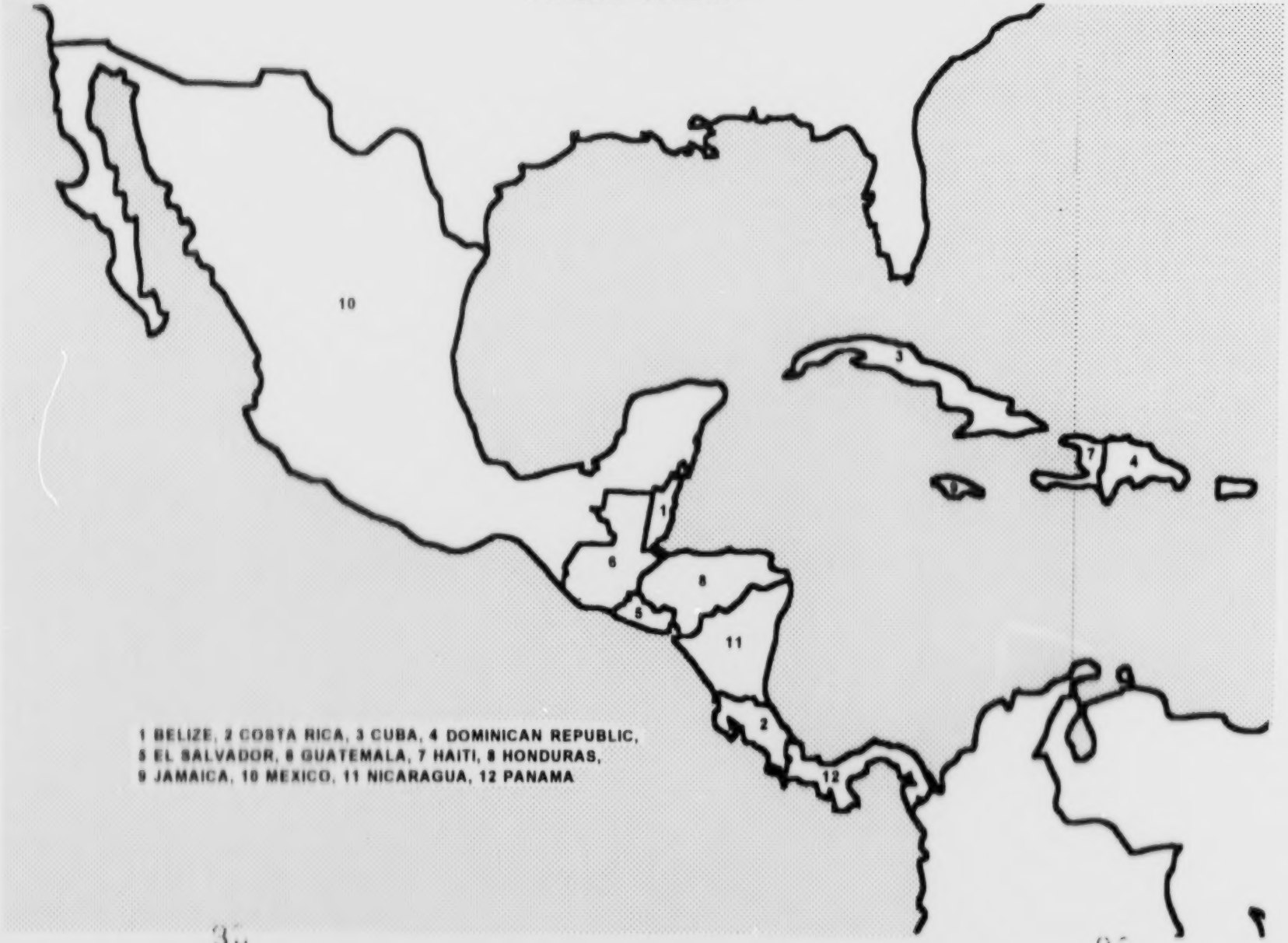

1 BELIZE, 2 COSTA RICA, 3 CUBA, 4 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
5 EL SALVADOR, 6 GUATEMALA, 7 HAITI, 8 HONDURAS,
9 JAMAICA, 10 MEXICO, 11 NICARAGUA, 12 PANAMA

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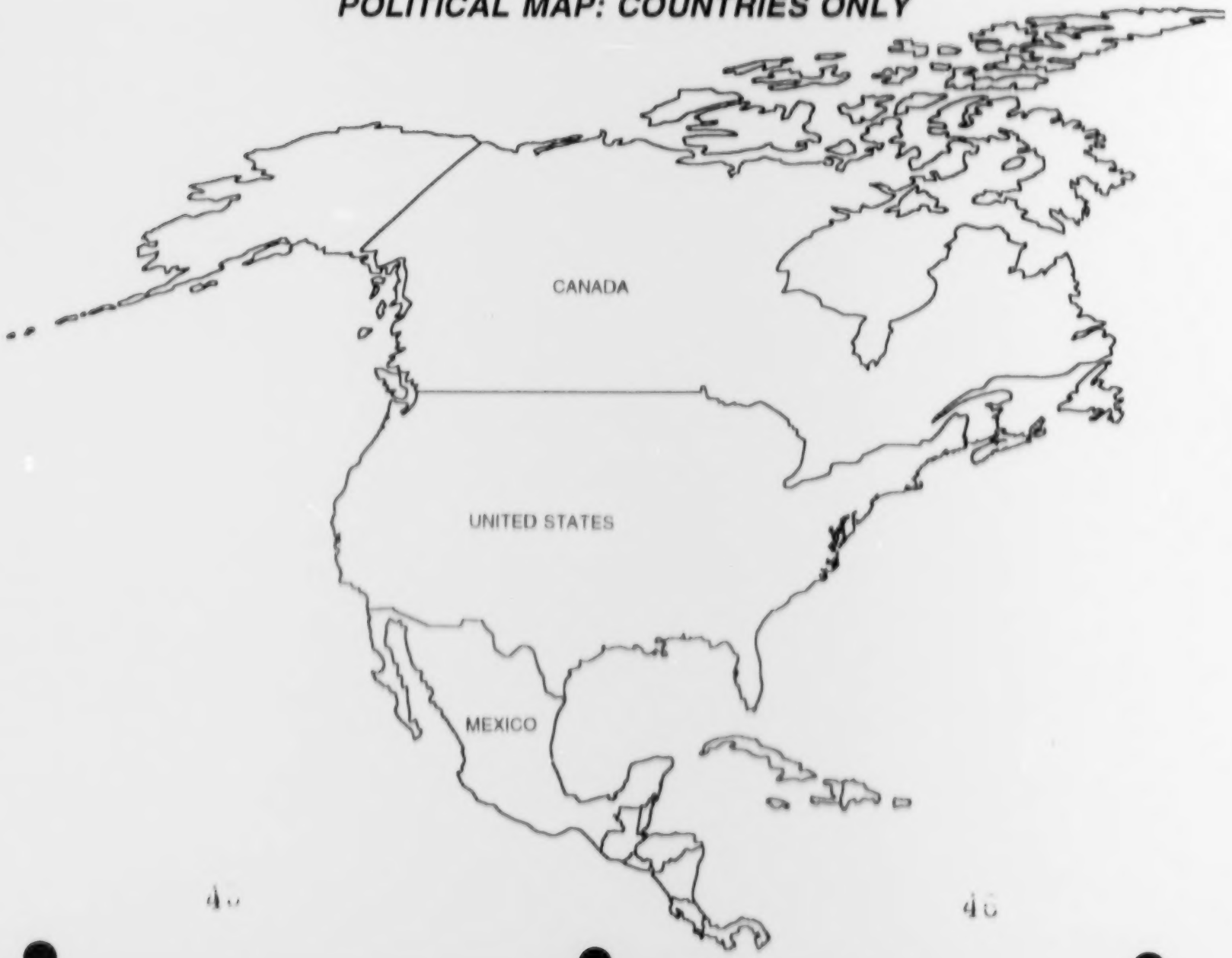

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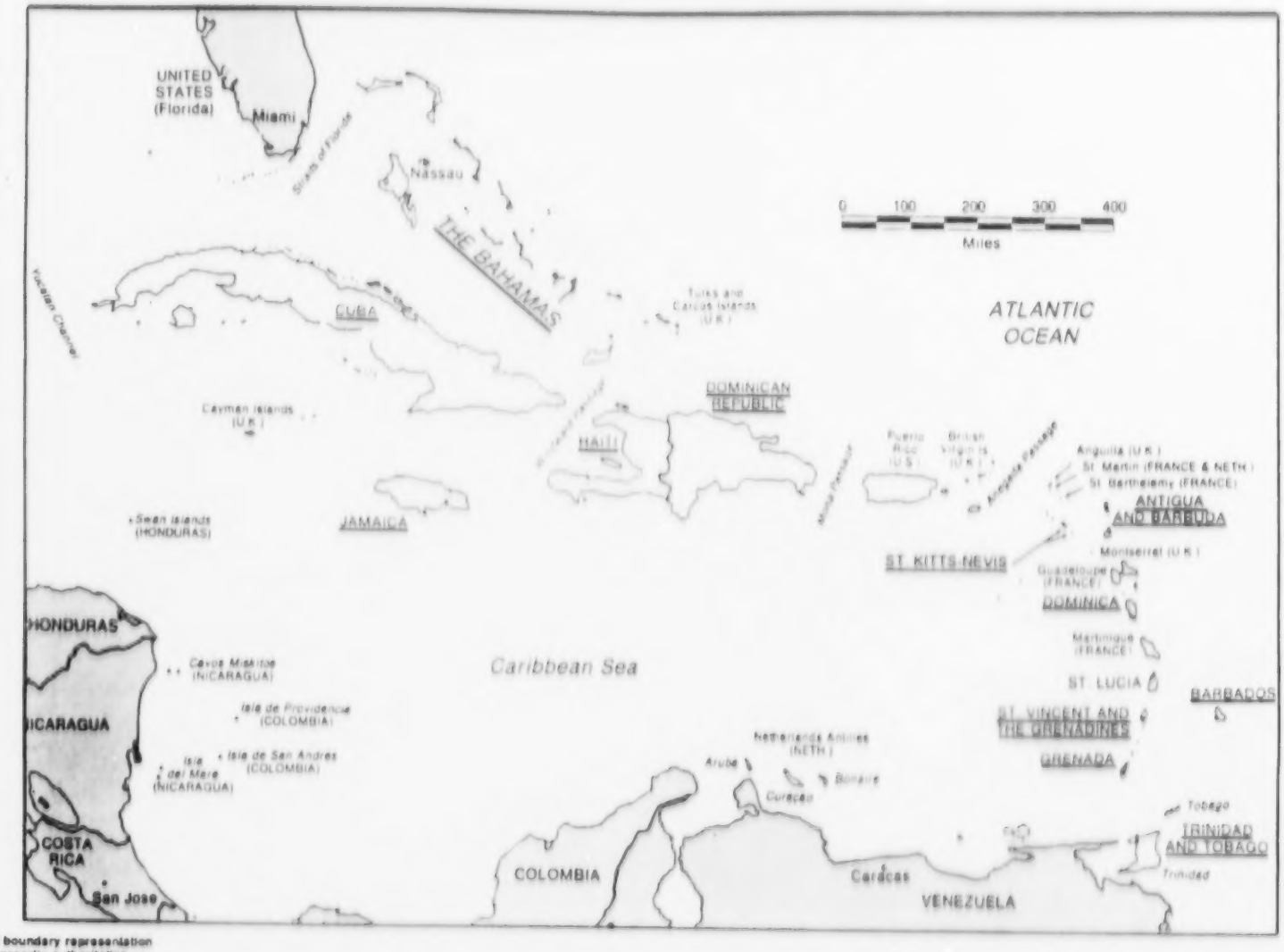

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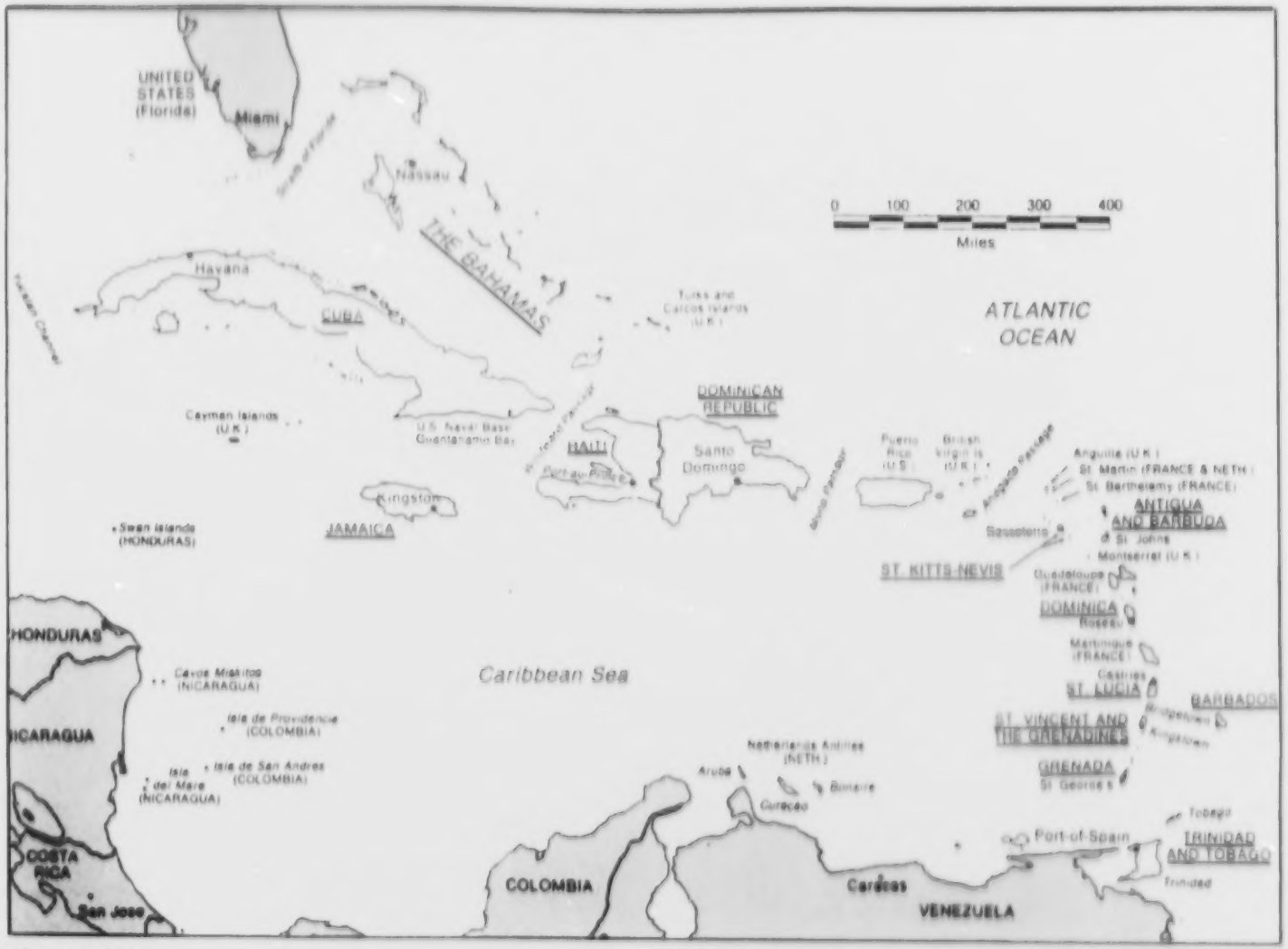
POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES & CAPITALS



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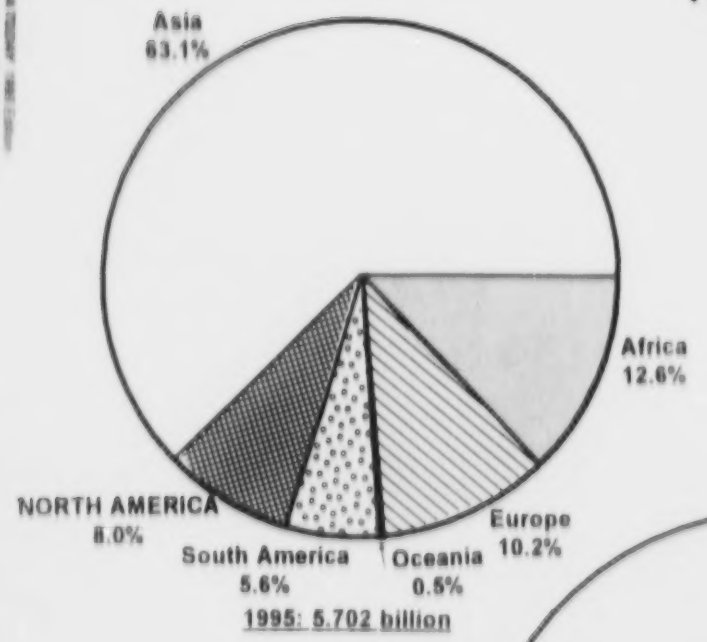
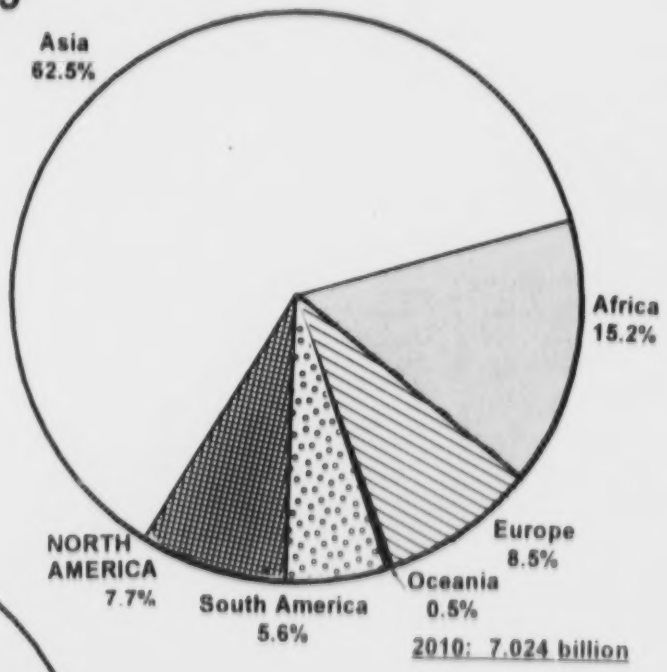
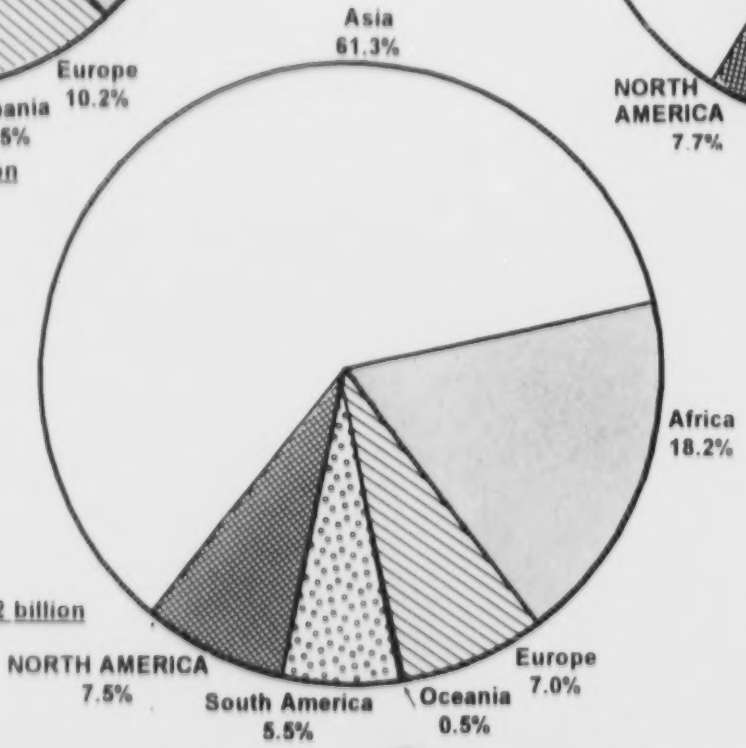
DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION BY REGION: 1995, 2010, 2025







Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

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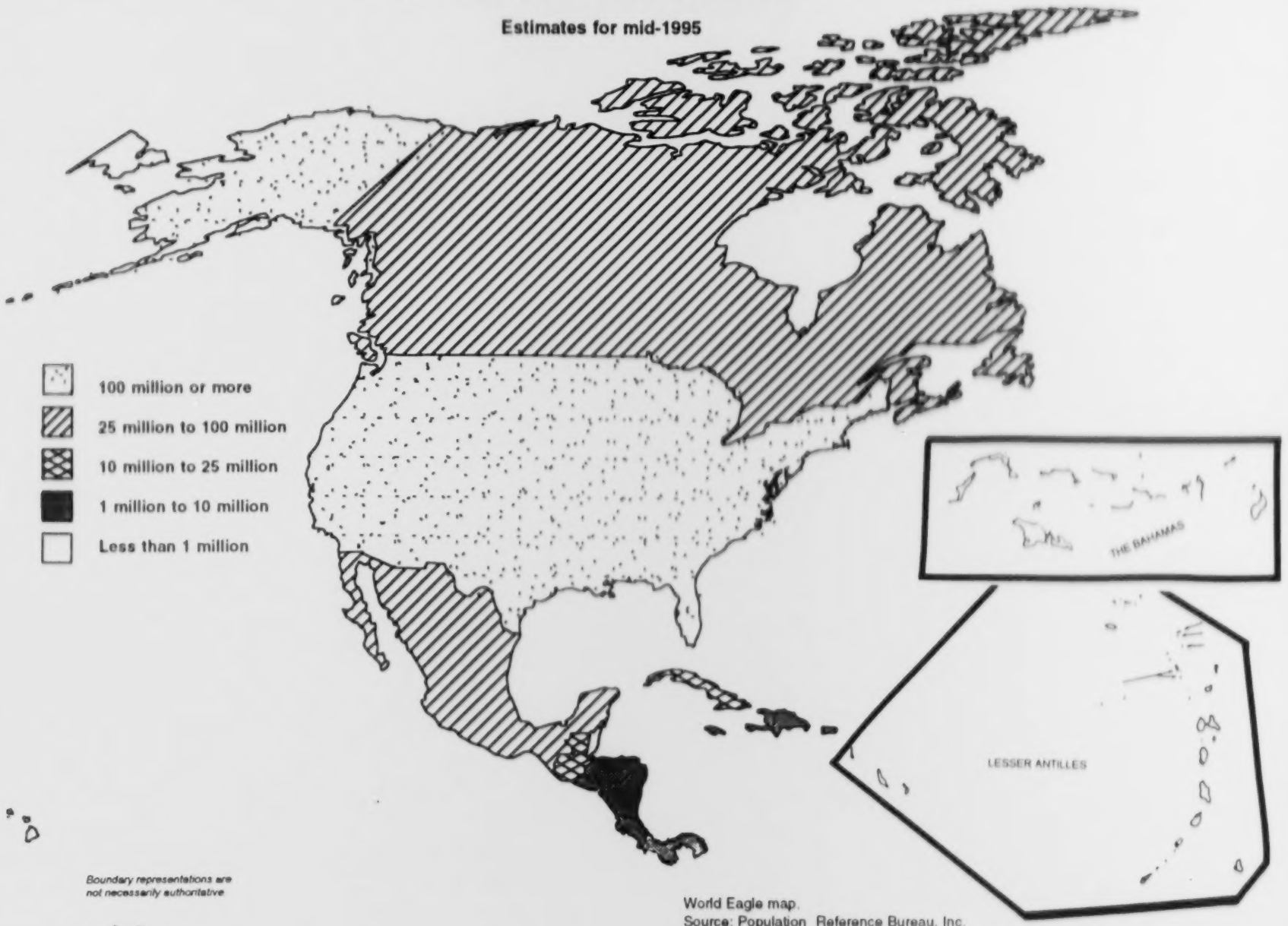
POPULATON GROUPINGS

Estimates for mid-1995



Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative

World Eagle map.
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet

POPULATION GROUPINGS

Estimates for mid-1995

100 million or more	
United States	263,200,000

25 million to 100 million	
Mexico	93,700,000
Canada	29,600,000

10 million to 25 million	
Cuba	11,200,000
Guatemala	10,600,000

1 million to 10 million	
Dominican Republic	7,800,000
Haiti	7,200,000
El Salvador	5,900,000
Honduras	5,500,000
Nicaragua	4,400,000
Puerto Rico	3,700,000
Costa Rica	3,300,000
Panama	2,600,000
Jamaica	2,400,000
Trinidad & Tobago	1,300,000

less than 1 million	
Martinique	400,000
Guadeloupe	400,000
Bahamas	300,000
Barbados	300,000
Belize	200,000
Netherlands Antilles	200,000
Antigua and Barbuda	100,000
Dominica	100,000
Grenada	100,000
St. Lucia	100,000
St. Vincent & Grenadines	100,000
St Kitts-Nevis	40,000

World Eagle table.
Population figures from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Data Sheet.

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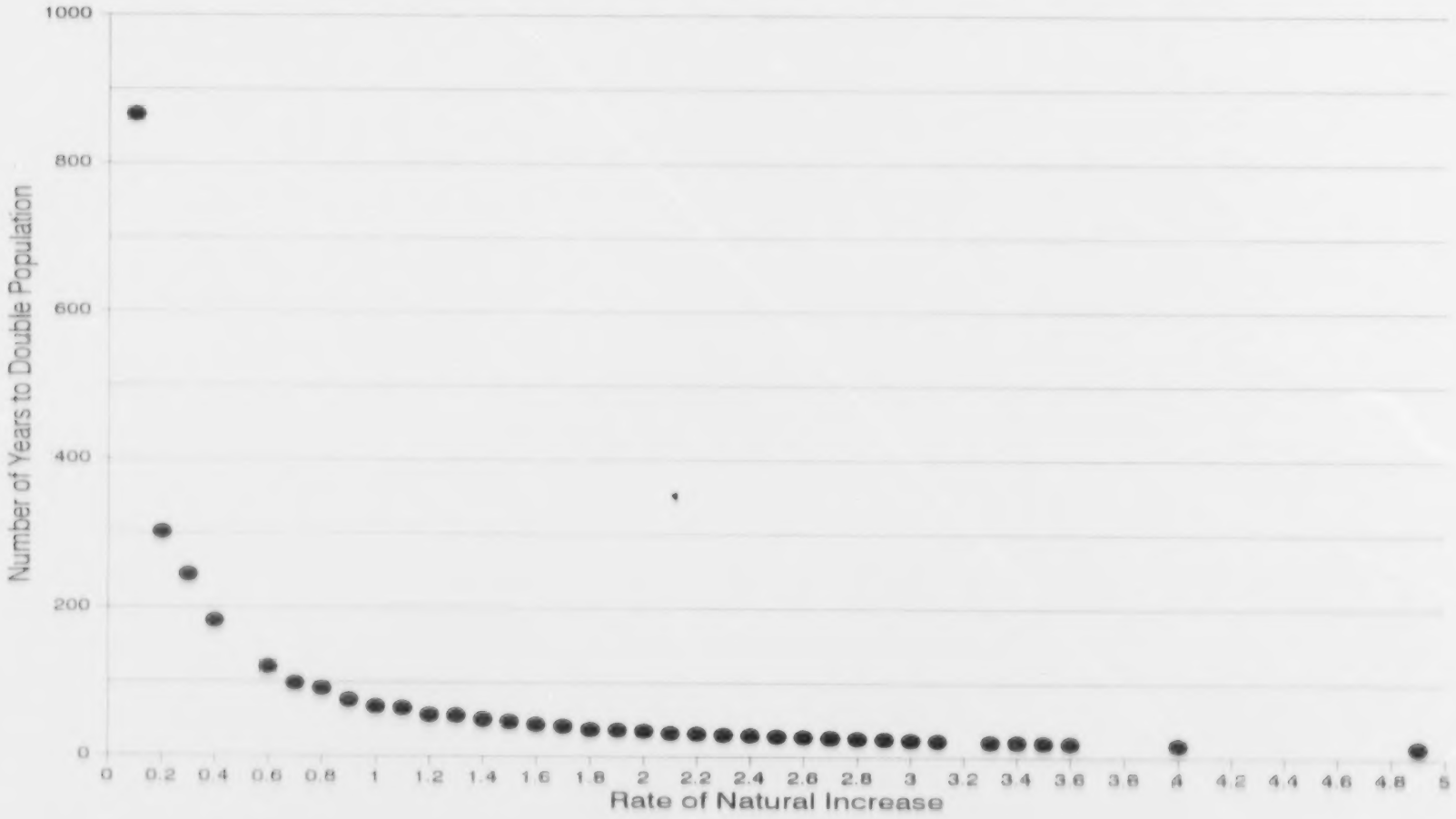
CORRELATION OF THE RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE TO DOUBLING TIME OF POPULATION

Rate of Natural Increase: Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for migration. It is a percentage of the total population.



Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Washington, D.C.

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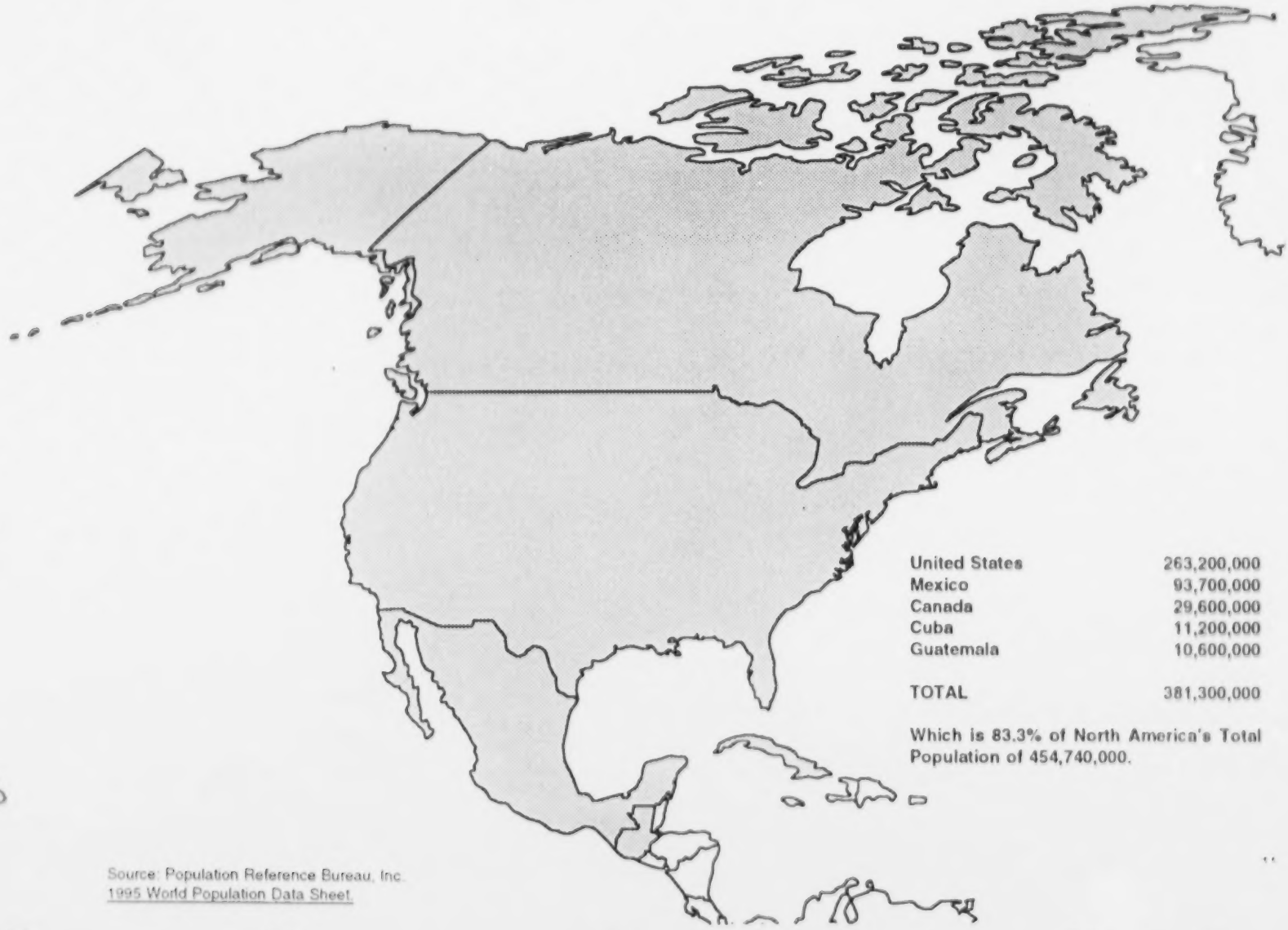
THE FIVE COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST POPULATION



United States	263,200,000
Mexico	93,700,000
Canada	29,600,000
Cuba	11,200,000
Guatemala	10,600,000
TOTAL	381,300,000

Which is 83.3% of North America's Total Population of 454,740,000.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet

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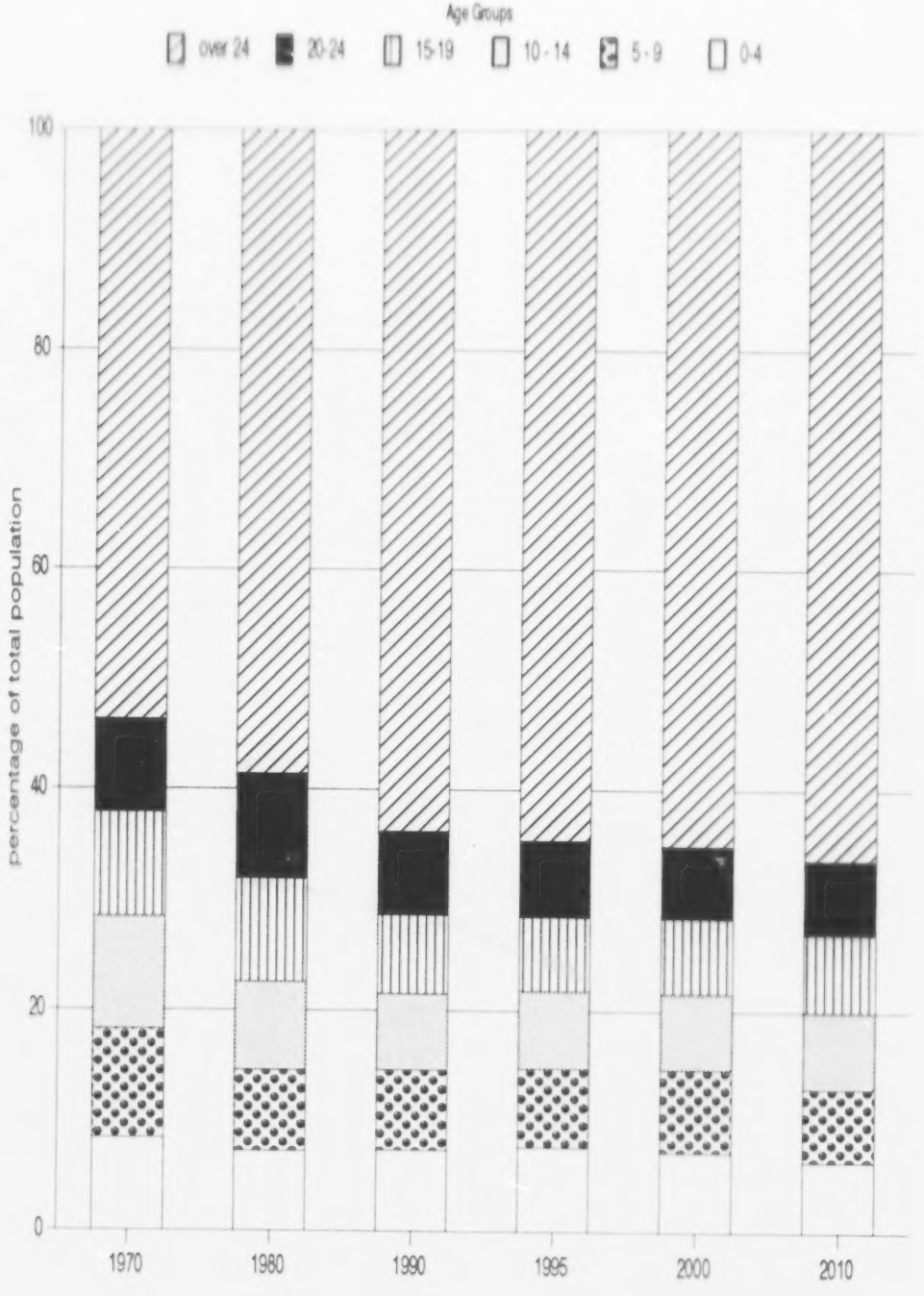
TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY

	per sq.mi.
Barbados	1,578
Puerto Rico	1,074
Martinique	927
St. Vincent & Grenadines	770
El Salvador	734
Grenada	716
Haiti	675
Guadeloupe	667
Trinidad & Tobago	651
St. Lucia	611

Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NORTHERN AMERICAN POPULATION: 1970-2010



Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1994. Table 1-10.

COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS, AND CAPITALS

Countries	Est'd Population Mid-1995	Capital	Est'd Population	Year
Antigua and Barbuda	100,000	St. John's	36,000	1986
Bahamas	300,000	Nassau	171,542	1991
Barbados	300,000	Bridgetown	6,700	1990
Belize	200,000	Belmopan	3,687	1990
Canada	29,600,000	Ottawa	920,857	1991
Costa Rica	3,300,000	San José	302,574	1992
Cuba	11,200,000	Havana	2,100,000	1990
Dominica	100,000	Roseau	15,853	1991
Dominican Republic	7,800,000	Santo Domingo	2,200,000	1990
El Salvador	5,900,000	San Salvador	972,810	1993
Grenada	100,000	St. George's	4,439	1991
Guadeloupe	400,000	Basse-Terre	14,000	1990
Guatemala	10,600,000	Guatemala City	2,000,000	1993
Haiti	7,200,000	Port-au-Prince	752,600	1992
Honduras	5,500,000	Tegucigalpa	990,000	1993
Jamaica	2,400,000	Kingston	104,000	1991
Martinique	400,000	Fort-de-France	101,540	1990
Mexico	93,700,000	Mexico City	19,479,000	1989
Netherlands Antilles	200,000	Willemstad	125,000	1985
Nicaragua	4,400,000	Managua	682,111	1985
Panama	2,600,000	Panama City	411,549	1990
Puerto Rico	3,700,000	San Juan	437,745	1990
St Kitts-Nevis	40,000	Basseterre	19,000	--
Saint Lucia	100,000	Castries	11,147	1991
St. Vincent & Grenadines	100,000	Kingston	15,466	1992
Trinidad & Tobago	1,300,000	Port-au-Spain	50,878	1990
United States	263,200,000	Washington, D.C.	606,900	1990

World Eagle table. Population figures for the Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 Population Data Sheet. Population figures for capitals from The 1995 Information Please Almanac.

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MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN NORTH AMERICA BY COUNTRY 1995

Antigua & Barbuda	
St. John's *	36,000
Bahamas	
Nassau *	171,542
Barbados	
Bridgetown *	6,700
Belize	
Belmopan *	3,687
Canada	
Edmonton	991,000
Montreal	3,320,000
Ottawa	1,057,000
Toronto	4,483,000
Vancouver	1,823,000
Costa Rica	
San Jose	897,000
Cuba	
Havana	2,241,000
Dominica	
Roseau *	15,853
Dominican Republic	
Santiago de los Caballos	1,007,000
Santo Domingo	2,580,000
El Salvador	
San Salvador *	972,810
Grenada	
St. George's *	4,439
Guadeloupe	
Basse-Terre *	14,000
Guatemala	
Guatemala City	946,000
Haiti	
Port-au-Prince	1,266,000
Honduras	
Tegucigalpa *	990,000
Jamaica	
Kingston *	104,000
Martinique	
Fort-de-France *	101,540
Mexico	
Guadalajara	3,165,000
Leon de los Aldamas	1,043,000
Mexico City	15,643,000
Monterrey	2,806,000
Naucalpan	1,793,000
Puebla de Zaragoza	1,220,000
Tijuana	954,000
Netherlands Antilles	
Willemstad *	125,000

Source: 1994 Europa World Yearbook.
* Population figures from The 1995 Information Please Almanac.

MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN NORTH AMERICA BY COUNTRY 1995

Nicaragua	
Managua	1,195,000
Panama	
Panama City	948,000
Puerto Rico	
San Juan	1,101,000
St. Kitts-Nevis	
Basseterre *	19,000
St. Lucia	
Castries *	11,147
St. Vincent & Grenadines	
Kingston *	15,466
Trinidad & Tobago	
Port-au-Spain *	50,878
United States	
Atlanta	2,464,000
Baltimore	1,969,000
Boston	2,842,000
Chicago	6,846,000
Cincinnati	1,266,000
Cleveland	1,692,000
Columbus	1,008,000
Dallas	3,612,000
Denver	1,611,000
Detroit	3,725,000
Ft. Lauderdale	1,365,000
Houston	3,166,000
Kansas City	1,373,000
Los Angeles	12,410,000
Miami	2,082,000
Milwaukee	1,247,000
Minneapolis	2,239,000
New Orleans	1,050,000
New York	16,329,000
Norfolk	1,682,000
Orlando	1,077,000
Philadelphia	4,304,000
Phoenix	2,353,000
Pittsburgh	1,692,000
Portland	1,253,000
Riverside/San Bernardino	1,467,000
Sacramento	1,270,000
St. Louis	2,009,000
San Antonio	1,231,000
San Diego	2,716,000
San Francisco	3,866,000
San Jose	1,540,000
Seattle	1,939,000
Tampa	1,905,000
Washington D.C.	4,111,000

Source: 1994 Europa World Yearbook.
* Population figures from The 1995 Information Please Almanac.

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50 CITIES IN NORTH AMERICA WITH A POPULATION OF 1 MILLION OR MORE

NORTHERN AMERICA	1,000
Canada	
Montreal	3,320
Ottawa	1,057
Toronto	4,483
Vancouver	1,823
United States	
Atlanta	2,464
Baltimore	1,969
Boston	2,842
Chicago	6,846
Cincinnati	1,266
Cleveland	1,692
Columbus	1,008
Dallas	3,612
Denver	1,611
Detroit	3,725
Fort Lauderdale	1,365
Houston	3,166
Kansas City	1,373
Los Angeles	12,410
Miami	2,082
Milwaukee	1,247
Minneapolis	2,239
New Orleans	1,050
New York	16,329
Norfolk	1,682
Orlando	1,077
Philadelphia	4,304
Phoenix	2,353
Pittsburg	1,692
Portland	1,253
Riverside-San Bernadino	1,467
Sacramento	1,270
St Louis	2,009
San Antonio	1,231
San Diego	2,716
San Francisco	3,866
San Jose	1,540
Seattle	1,939
Tampa	1,905
Washington D.C.	4,111

CARIBBEAN	1,000
Cuba	
Havana	2,241
Dominican Republic	
Santiago de los Caballos	1,007
Santo Domingo	2,580
Haiti	
Port-au-Prince	1,266
Puerto Rico	
San Juan	1,101

CENTRAL AMERICA	
Mexico	
Guadalajara	3,165
Leon de los Aldamas	1,043
Mexico City	15,643
Monterrey	2,806
Naucalpan	1,793
Puebla de Zaragosa	1,220

Source: World Urbanization Prospects. 1994 Revision United Nations, N.Y. 1995

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50 CITIES IN NORTH AMERICA WITH A POPULATION OF 1 MILLION OR MORE

Source: World Urbanization Prospects. 1994 Revision
United Nations, N.Y. 1995

ESTIMATED ETHNIC GROUPINGS WITHIN EACH COUNTRY

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Ethnic divisions: black African, British, Portuguese, Lebanese, Syrian

BAHAMAS
Ethnic divisions: black 85%, white 15%

BARBADOS
Ethnic divisions: African 80%, mixed 16%, European 4%

BELIZE
Ethnic divisions: mestizo 44%, Creole 30%, Maya 11%, Garifuna 7%, other 8%

CANADA
Ethnic divisions: British Isles origin 40%, French origin 27%, other European 20%, indigenous Indian and Eskimo 1.5%

COSTA RICA
Ethnic divisions: white (including mestizo) 96%, black 2%, Indian 1%, Chinese 1%

CUBA
Ethnic divisions: mulatto 51%, white 37%, black 11%, Chinese 1%

DOMINICA
Ethnic divisions: black, Carib Indians

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Ethnic divisions: white 16%, black 11%, mixed 73%

EL SALVADOR
Ethnic divisions: mestizo 94%, Indian 5%, white 1%

GRENADA
Ethnic divisions: black African

GUADELOUPE
Ethnic divisions: black or mulatto 90%, white 5%, East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese less than 5%

GUATEMALA
Ethnic divisions: Ladino 56% (mestizo—mixed Indian and European ancestry), Indian 44%

HAITI
Ethnic divisions: black 95%, mulatto and European 5%

HONDURAS
Ethnic divisions: mestizo (mixed Indian and European) 90%, Indian 7%, black 2%, white 1%

JAMAICA
Ethnic divisions: African 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3%, white 3.2%, Chinese and Afro-Chinese 1.2%, other 1.2%

MARTINIQUE
Ethnic divisions: African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture 90%, Caucasian 5%, East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese less than 5%

MEXICO
Ethnic divisions: mestizo (Indian-Spanish) 60%, Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian 30%, Caucasian or predominantly Caucasian 9%, other 1%

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Ethnic divisions: mixed African 85%, Carib Indian, European, Latin, Oriental

NICARAGUA
Ethnic divisions: mestizo 69%, white 17%, black 9%, Indian 5%

PANAMA
Ethnic divisions: mestizo (mixed Indian and European ancestry) 70%, West Indian 14%, white 10%, Indian 6%

PUERTO RICO
Ethnic divisions: Hispanic

ST. KITTS-NEVIS
Ethnic divisions: black African

ST. LUCIA
Ethnic divisions: African descent 90.3%, mixed 5.5%, East Indian 3.2%, Caucasian 0.8%

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES
Ethnic divisions: black African descent, white, East Indian, Carib Indian

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
Ethnic divisions: black 43%, East Indian 40%, mixed 14%, white 1%, Chinese 1%, other 1%

UNITED STATES
Ethnic divisions: white 83.4%, black 12.4%, Asian 3.3%, Native American 0.8% (1992)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

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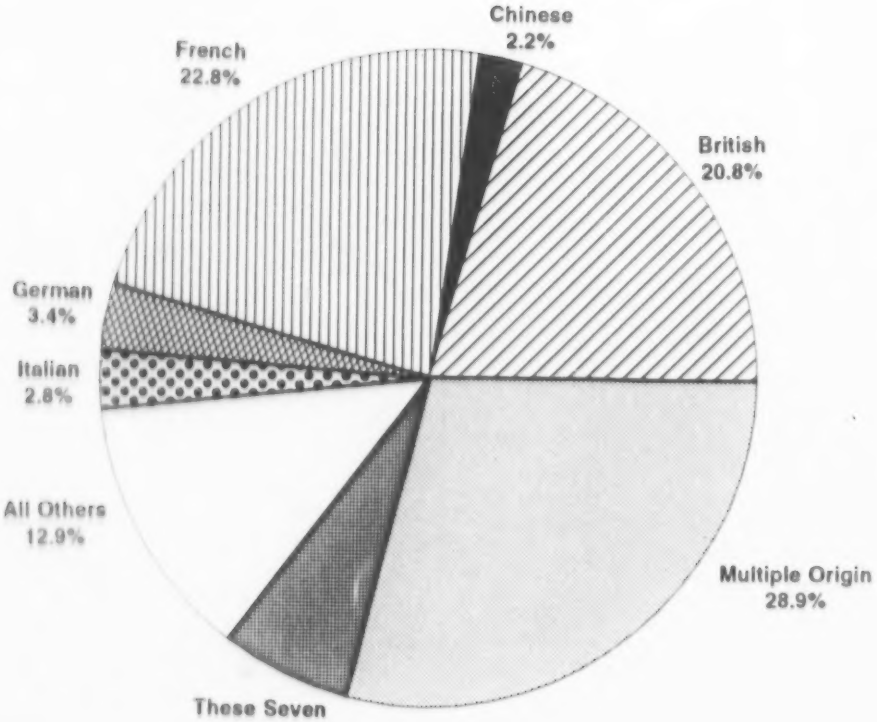
CANADIAN POPULATION BY SELECTED ETHNIC ORIGINS



World Eagle charts Source: Statesman's Yearbook 1995-96; 132rd Edition

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ESTIMATES OF RELIGIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Religions: Anglican (predominant), other Protestant sects, some Roman Catholic

BAHAMAS
Religions: Baptist 32%, Anglican 20%, Roman Catholic 19%, Methodist 6%, Church of God 6%, other Protestant 12%, none or unknown 3%, other 2%

BARBADOS
Religions: Protestant 67% (Anglican 40%, Pentecostal 8%, Methodist 7%, other 12%), Roman Catholic 4%, none 17%, unknown 3%, other 9% (1980)

BELIZE
Religions: Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 30% (Anglican 12%, Methodist 6%, Mennonite 4%, Seventh-Day Adventist 3%, Pentecostal 2%, Jehovah's Witnesses 1%, other 2%), none 2%, other 6% (1980)

CANADA
Religions: Roman Catholic 46%, United Church 16%, Anglican 10%, other 28%

COSTA RICA
Religions: Roman Catholic 95%

CUBA
Religions: nominally Roman Catholic 85% prior to Castro assuming power

DOMINICA
Religions: Roman Catholic 77%, Protestant 15% (Methodist 5%, Pentecostal 3%, Seventh-Day Adventist 3%, Baptist 2%, other 2%), none 2%, unknown 1%, other 5%

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Religions: Roman Catholic 95%

EL SALVADOR
Religions: Roman Catholic 75%
note: Roman Catholic about 75%; there is extensive activity by Protestant groups throughout the country; by the end of 1992, there were an estimated 1 million Protestant evangelicals in El Salvador

GRENADA
Religions: Roman Catholic, Anglican, other Protestant sects

GUADELOUPE
Religions: Roman Catholic 95%, Hindu and pagan African 5%

GUATEMALA
Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, traditional Mayan

HAITI
Religions: Roman Catholic 80% (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo), Protestant 16% (Baptist 10%, Pentecostal 4%, Adventist 1%, other 1%), none 1%, other 3% (1982)

HONDURAS
Religions: Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant minority

JAMAICA
Religions: Protestant 55.9% (Church of God 18.4%, Baptist 10%, Anglican 7.1%, Seventh-Day Adventist 6.9%, Pentecostal 5.2%, Methodist 3.1%, United Church 2.7%, other 2.5%), Roman Catholic 5%, other, including some spiritual cults 39.1% (1982)

MARTINIQUE
Religions: Roman Catholic 95%, Hindu and pagan African 5%

MEXICO
Religions: nominally Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 6%

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Seventh-Day Adventist

NICARAGUA
Religions: Roman Catholic 95%, Protestant 5%

PANAMA
Religions: Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 15%

PUERTO RICO
Religions: Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant denominations and other 15%

ST. KITTS-NEVIS
Religions: Anglican, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

ST. LUCIA
Religions: Roman Catholic 90%, Protestant 7%, Anglican 3%

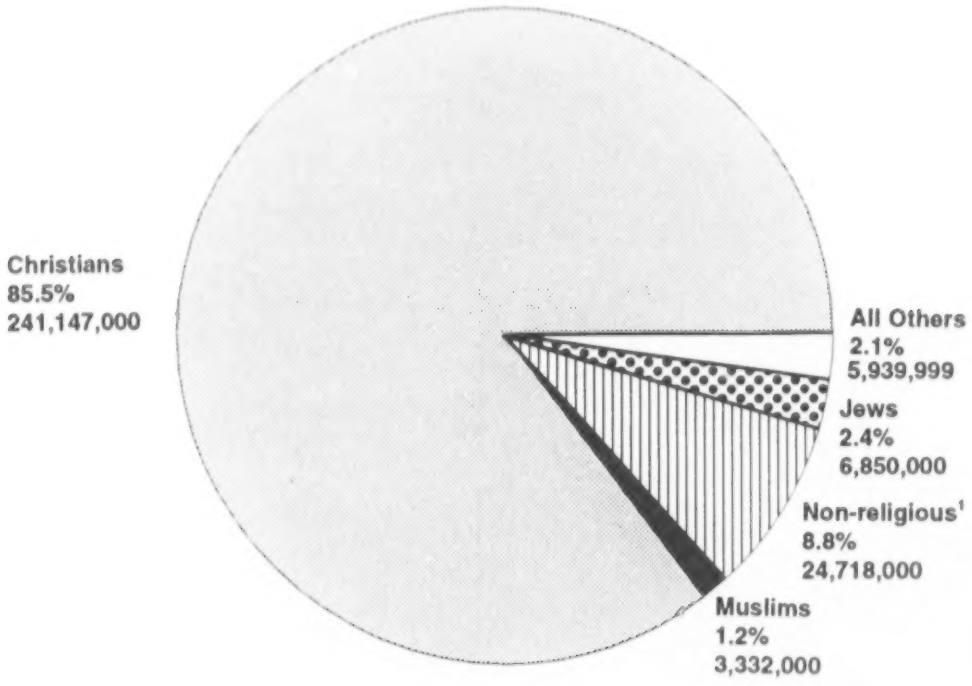
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES
Religions: Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
Religions: Roman Catholic 32.2%, Hindu 24.3%, Anglican 14.4%, other Protestant 14%, Muslim 6%, none or unknown 9.1%

UNITED STATES
Religions: Protestant 56%, Roman Catholic 28%, Jewish 2%, other 4%, none 10% (1989)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGION IN NORTHERN AMERICA



TOTAL 281,986,000

[1] Persons professing no religion, nonbelievers, agnostics, freethinkers, and dereligionized secularists indifferent to all religions.

Source: 1994 U.S. Statistical Abstract
1995, A World Eagle graphic.

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THE LANGUAGES OF EACH COUNTRY

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Languages: English (official), local dialects

BAHAMAS
Languages: English, Creole, among Haitian immigrants

BARBADOS
Languages: English

BELIZE
Languages: English (official), Spanish, Maya, Garifuna (Carib)

CANADA
Languages: English (official), French (official)

COSTA RICA
Languages: Spanish (official), English, spoken around Puerto Limon

CUBA
Languages: Spanish

DOMINICA
Languages: English (official), French patois

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Languages: Spanish

EL SALVADOR
Languages: Spanish, Nahua (among some Indians)

GRENADA
Languages: English (official), French patois

GUADELOUPE
Languages: French, creole patois

GUATEMALA
Languages: Spanish 60%, Indian language 40% (18 Indian dialects, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi)

HAITI
Languages: French (official) 10%, Creole

HONDURAS
Languages: Spanish, Indian dialects

JAMAICA
Languages: English, Creole

MARTINIQUE
Languages: French, Creole patois

MEXICO
Languages: Spanish, various Mayan dialects

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Languages: Dutch (official), Papiamento a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates, English widely spoken, Spanish

NICARAGUA
Languages: Spanish (official)
note: English- and Indian-speaking minorities on Atlantic coast

PANAMA
Languages: Spanish (official), English 14%
note: many Panamanians bilingual

PUERTO RICO
Languages: Spanish (official), English widely understood

ST. KITTS-NEVIS
Languages: English

ST. LUCIA
Languages: English (official), French patois

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES
Languages: English, French patois

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
Languages: English (official), Hindi, French, Spanish

UNITED STATES
Languages: English, Spanish (spoken by a sizable minority)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

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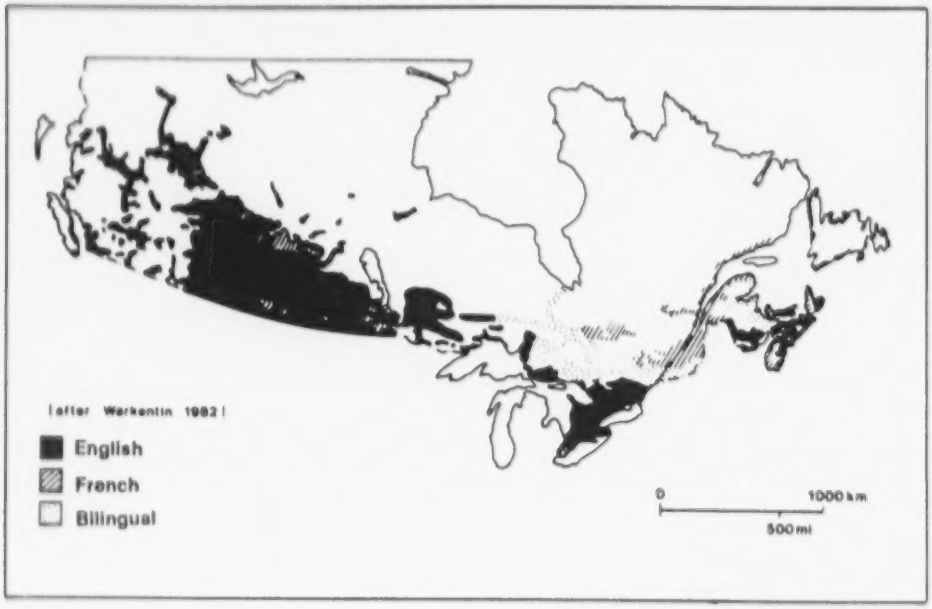
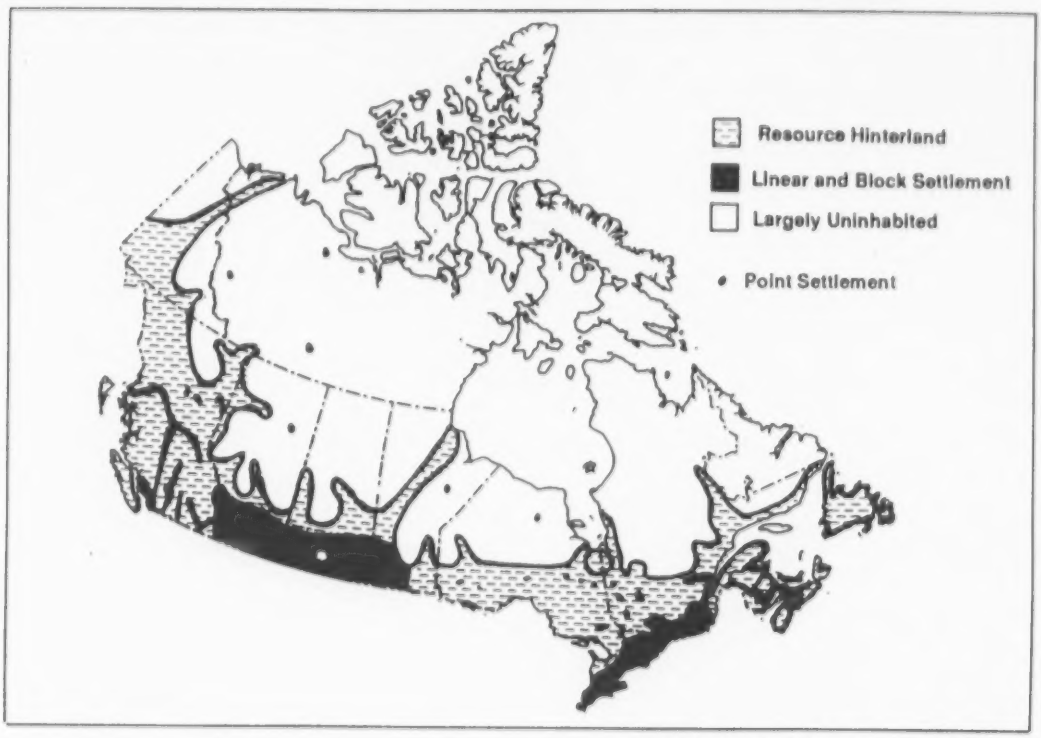
ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGE AREAS



Source: Reprinted with permission from National Council for the Social Studies Bulletin No. 76, Canada in the Classroom, 1985. p. 52.

AREAS OF SETTLEMENT IN CANADA



World Eagle adaptation of map (p. 46) in National Council for the Social Studies Bulletin No. 76, Canada in the Classroom, 1985.

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ESTIMATES OF LITERACY

In percent, ages 15+ can read and write,1990

Antigua & Barbuda [(a) 1]	89
Bahamas [(c) 2]	90
Barbados [(b) 3]	99
Belize	91
Canada [8]	97
Costa Rica	93
Cuba	94
Dominica [(b) 3]	94
Dominican Republic	83
El Salvador	73
Grenada [(b) 3]	98
Guadeloupe [7]	90
Guatemala	55
Haiti	53
Honduras	73
Jamaica [(b)]	98
Martinique [7]	93
Mexico	87
Netherlands Antilles [6]	94
Nicaragua [4]	57
Panama	88
Puerto Rico [5]	89
St. Kitts-Nevis [(b) 3]	98
St. Lucia [(b) 5]	67
St. Vincent & Grenadines [(b) 3]	96
Trinidad & Tobago [5]	95
United States [(a) 9]	97

(a) : ages 15+ having completed 5 or more years of schooling
(b) : ages 15+ having ever attended school
(c) : ages 15+, but definition of literacy not available

1 : 1960
2 : 1963
3 : 1970
4 : 1971
5 : 1980
6 : 1981
7 : 1982
8 : 1986
9 : 1991

Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

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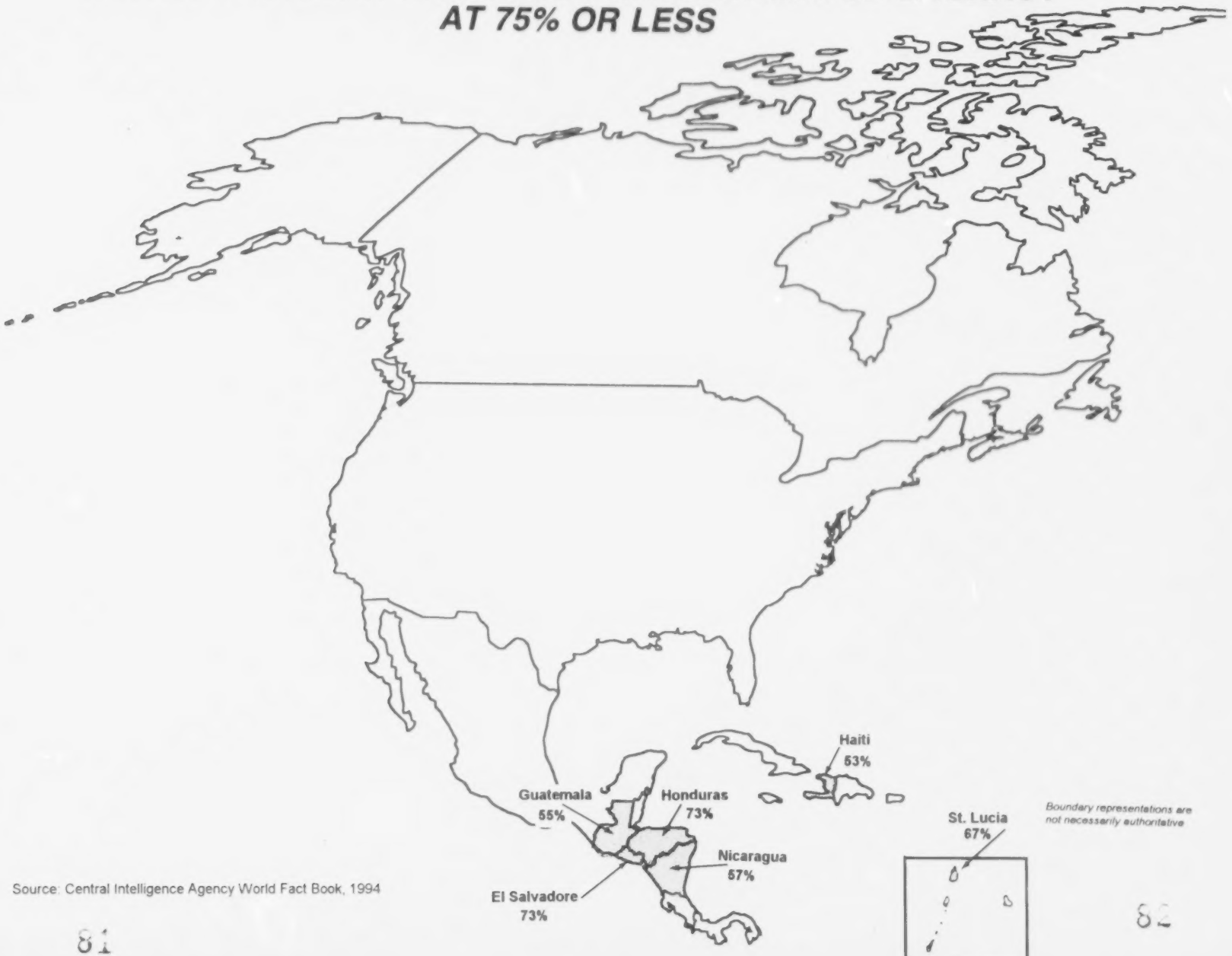
NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES WITH ESTIMATED LITERACY AT 75% OR LESS



Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative

Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

81

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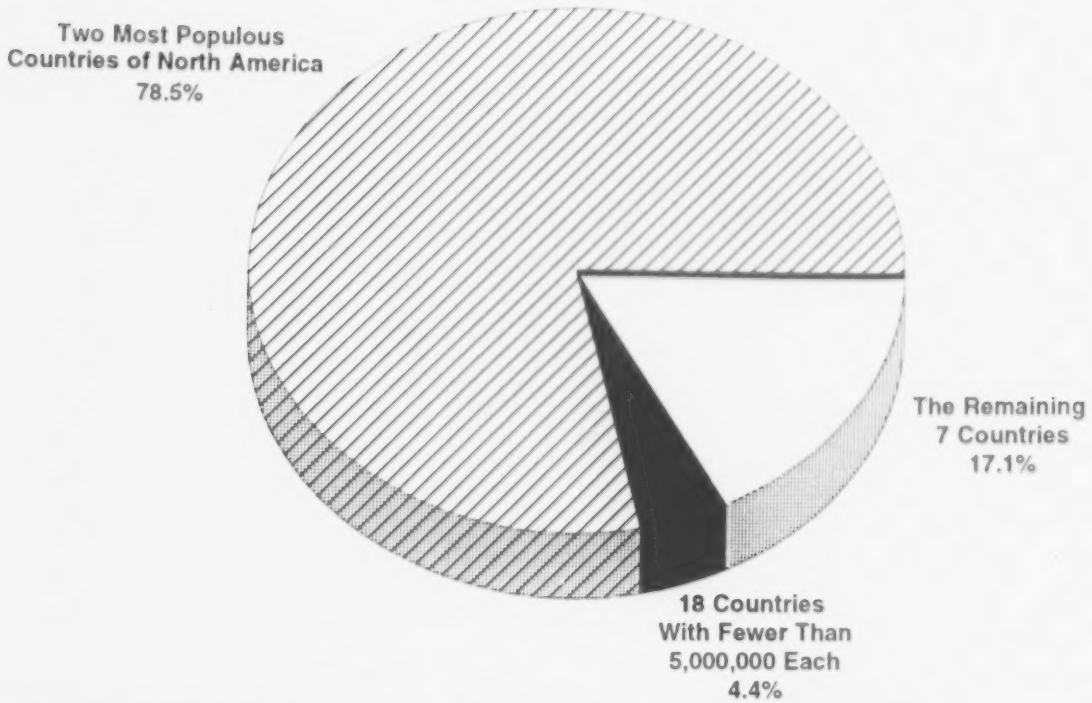
NORTH AMERICA'S MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES = 78.5% OF HER POPULATION

Estimates for mid-1995



The Two Most Populous Countries of North America	18 Countries With Fewer Than 5 Million Each	The Remaining 7 Countries
Mexico	Antigua & Barbuda	Canada
United States	Bahamas	Cuba
	Barbados	Dominican Republic
	Belize	El Salvador
	Dominica	Guatemala
	Grenada	Haiti
	Guadeloupe	Honduras
	Jamaica	
	Martinique	
	Netherlands Antilles	
	Nicaragua	
	Panama	
	Puerto Rico	
	St, Kitts-Nevis	
	St. Lucia	
	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	
	Trinidad & Tobago	

World Eagle chart. Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet

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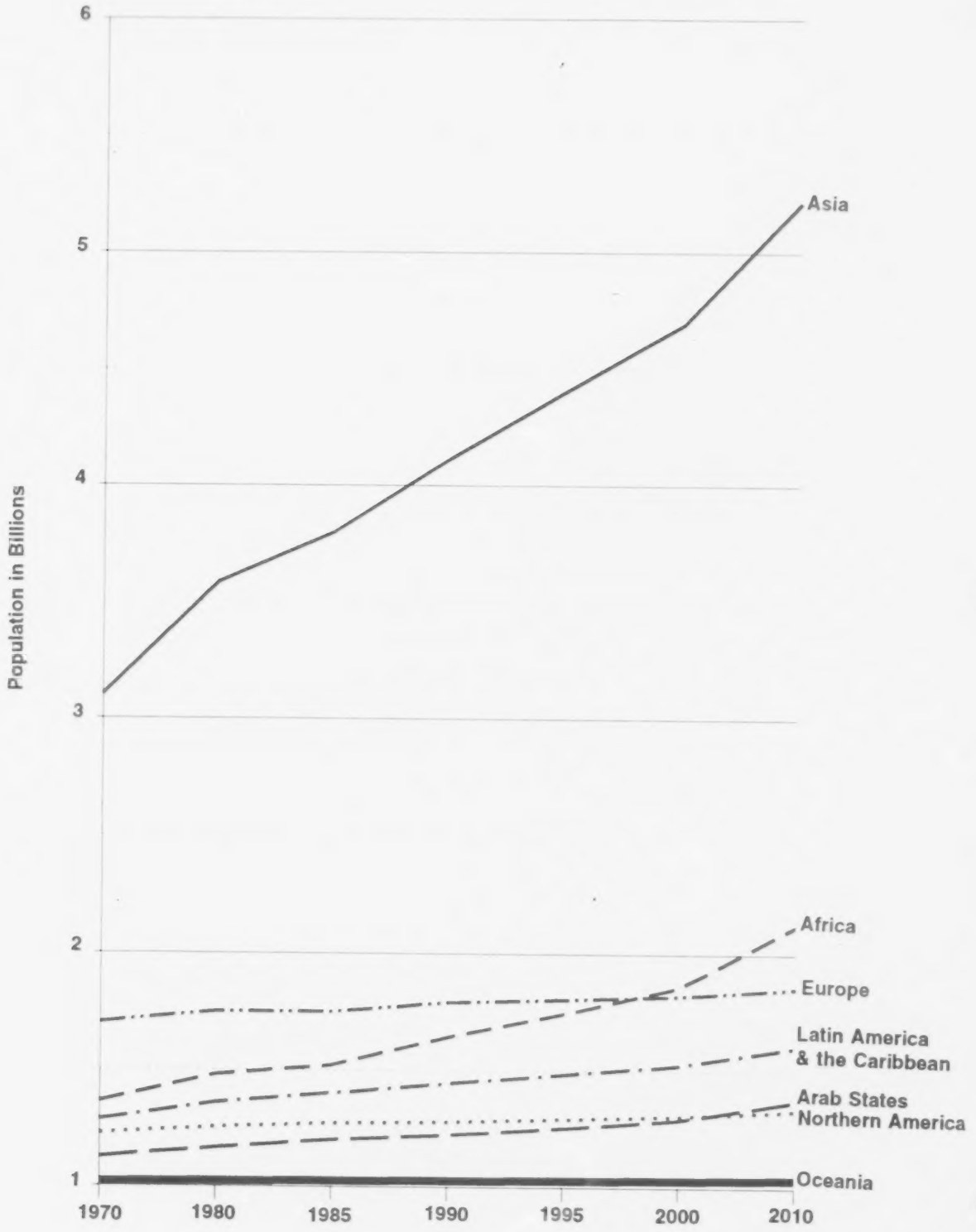
POPULATION PROJECTED TO YEARS 2010 & 2025

Projected populations based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration. Projections are based upon official country projections, or upon series issued by the UN, the U.S. Census Bureau, World Bank, or Population Reference Bureau projections.

	PROJECTED 2010	PROJECTED 2025
Antigua & Barbuda	100,000	100,000
Bahamas	300,000	400,000
Barbados	300,000	300,000
Belize	300,000	400,000
Canada	33,600,000	36,600,000
Costa Rica	4,400,000	5,500,000
Cuba	12,300,000	12,900,000
Dominica	100,000	100,000
Dominican Republic	9,700,000	11,200,000
El Salvador	7,600,000	9,400,000
Grenada	100,000	200,000
Guadeloupe	500,000	500,000
Guatemala	15,800,000	21,700,000
Haiti	9,800,000	13,100,000
Honduras	7,600,000	9,700,000
Jamaica	2,800,000	3,300,000
Martinique	400,000	500,000
Mexico	117,700,000	136,600,000
Netherlands Antilles	200,000	200,000
Nicaragua	6,700,000	9,100,000
Panama	3,300,000	3,800,000
Puerto Rico	4,100,000	4,600,000
St. Kitts-Nevis	100,000	100,000
St. Lucia	200,000	200,000
St. Vincent & Grenadines	100,000	200,000
Trinidad & Tobago	1,600,000	1,800,000
United States	300,400,000	338,300,000
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	540,100,000	620,800,000
% Caribbean	8%	8%
% Central America	30%	32%
% Northern America	62%	60%
% of World Population	7.6%	7.4%
Total Est'd World Population	7,024,000,000	8,312,000,000

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet.

GROWTH IN THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND OF MAJOR AREAS, 1970 - 2010



Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1994.

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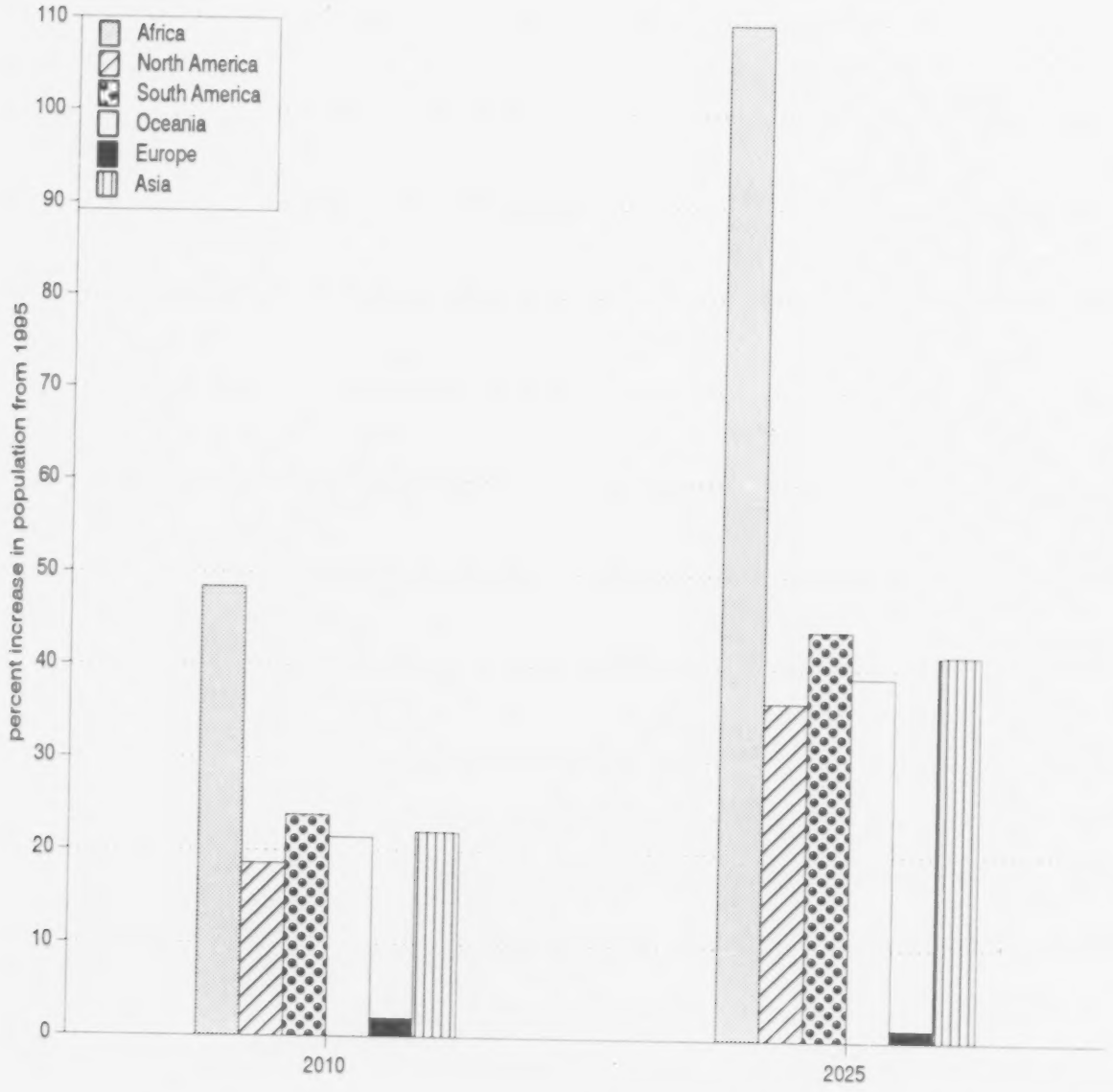
PROJECTED PERCENT INCREASE OF 1995 POPULATION BY REGION: 2010 & 2025



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

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CURRENT ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

	Rate of Natural Increase	Population Doubling Time in Years
Antigua & Barbuda	1.2	56
Bahamas	1.5	46
Barbados	0.7	102
Belize	3.3	21
Canada	0.7	102
Costa Rica	2.2	32
Cuba	0.7	102
Dominica	1.3	55
Dominican Republic	2.1	32
El Salvador	2.6	27
Grenada	2.4	29
Guadeloupe	1.2	56
Guatemala	3.1	22
Haiti	2.3	30
Honduras	2.8	25
Jamaica	2.0	35
Martinique	1.1	62
Mexico	2.2	34
Netherlands Antilles	1.3	55
Nicaragua	2.7	26
Panama	2.1	33
Puerto Rico	1.0	67
St. Kitts-Nevis	1.4	50
St. Lucia	2.0	34
St. Vincent & Grenadines	1.8	38
Trinidad & Tobago	1.1	64
United States	0.7	102
World	1.5	45
North America	1.2	58
OTHER		
Argentina	1.3	55
China	1.1	62
Egypt	2.3	31
Germany	-0.1	--
India	1.9	36
Iran	2.9	24
Russia	-0.6	--
South Africa	2.3	30
Turkey	1.6	44
Zaire	3.2	22

Rate of Natural Increase: Birth rate minus the death rate implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for net migration.

Source: Data from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet.

1995, World Eagle graphic.

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POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

Rounded to Nearest Whole Number

Antigua and Barbuda	383
Bahamas	71
Barbados	1,578
Belize	24
Canada	8
Costa Rica	170
Cuba	263
Dominica	245
Dominican Republic	419
El Salvador	734
Grenada	716
Guadeloupe	667
Guatemala	254
Haiti	675
Honduras	126
Jamaica	585
Martinique	927
Mexico	127
Netherlands Antilles	521
Nicaragua	97
Panama	90
Puerto Rico	1,074
St Kitts-Nevis	295
Saint Lucia	611
St. Vincent & Grenadines	770
Trinidad & Tobago	651
United States	74
Average for North America	53

Others

Argentina	33
China	338
Germany	606
Egypt	161
Zaire	50
South Africa	92
Japan	861
Russia	22
Singapore	12,687
Netherlands	1,180

World Eagle table. Data from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet, 1995 Information Please Almanac.

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URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percent of population living in areas termed urban by that country.

Antigua & Barbuda	31
Bahamas	84
Barbados	38
Belize	48
Canada	77
Costa Rica	49
Cuba	74
Dominica	na
Dominican Republic	61
El Salvador	46
Grenada	na
Guadeloupe	48
Guatemala	38
Haiti	31
Honduras	46
Jamaica	53
Martinique	81
Mexico	71
Netherlands Antilles	92
Nicaragua	62
Panama	54
Puerto Rico	73
St Kitts-Nevis	42
St. Lucia	48
St. Vincent & Grenadines	25
Trinidad & Tobago	65
United States	75

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World Eagle chart.
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet.

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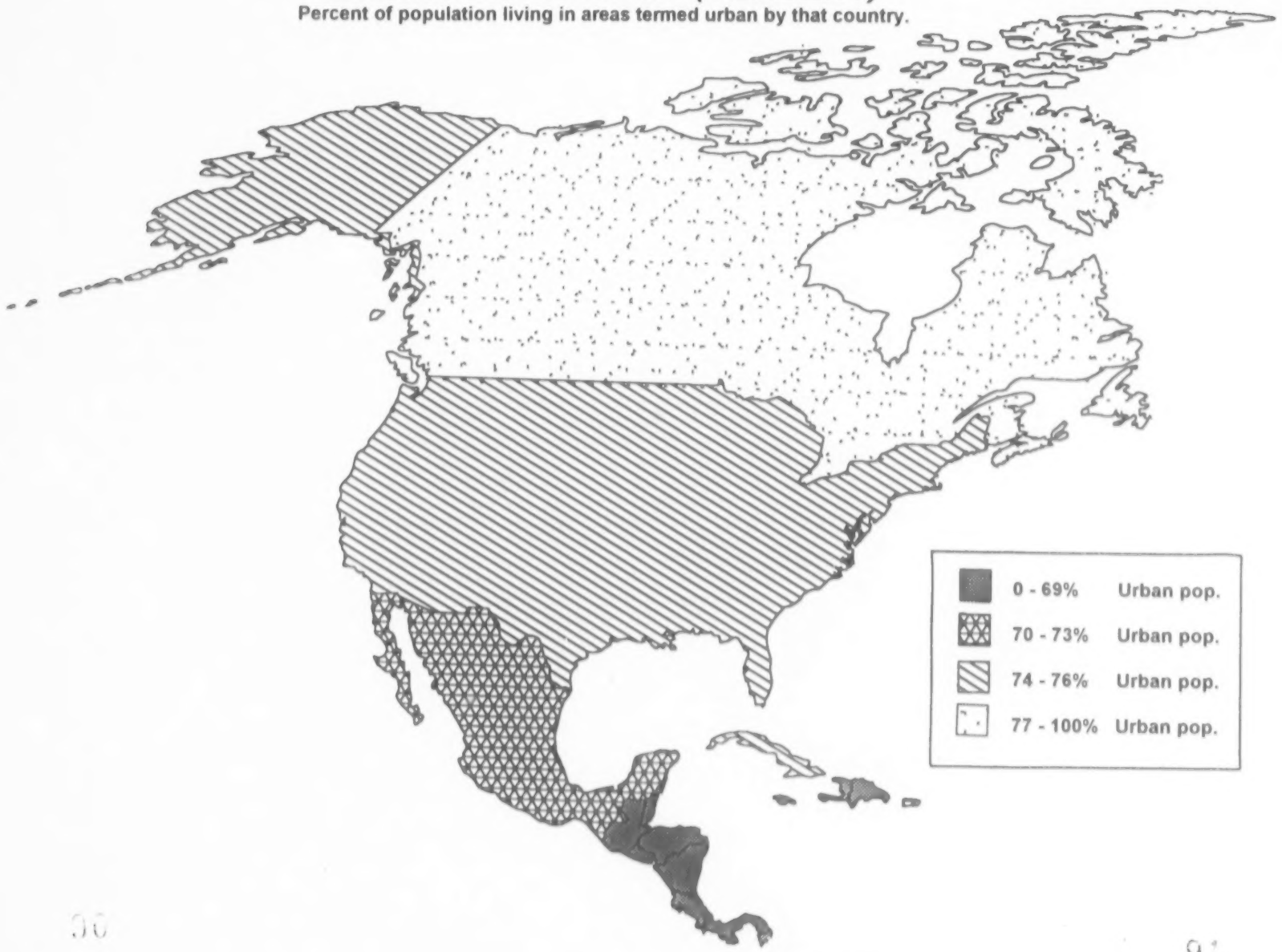
URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percent of population living in areas termed urban by that country.



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.
1995, A World Eagle map

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 65

The percentages of the population under 15 and over 65, i.e. the "dependent" ages, indicate the economic burden which must be carried by those in the working ages, 15 to 64. (However, in developing economies, many youth under 15 contribute productive labor, especially in agriculture.) Those under 15 also constitute the future population which must be absorbed into the labor market at the same time it begins to contribute to population growth by forming new families.

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9.

1995, World Eagle graphic.
Source: Data from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Crude Birth Rate Per 1000 pop.	Crude Death Rate Per 1000 pop.	Annual Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (year)
Antigua & Barbuda	18	6	1.2	18	1.7	73
Bahamas	20	5	1.5	24	2.0	73
Barbados	16	9	0.7	9	1.8	76
Belize	38	5	3.3	34	4.5	68
Canada	14	7	0.7	7	1.7	78
Costa Rica	26	4	2.2	14	3.1	76
Cuba	14	7	0.7	9	1.8	75
Dominica	20	7	1.3	18	2.5	77
Dominican Republic	27	6	2.1	42	3.3	70
El Salvador	32	6	2.6	41	3.8	68
Grenada	29	6	2.4	12	3.8	71
Guadeloupe	18	6	1.2	10	2.0	75
Guatemala	39	8	3.1	48	5.4	65
Haiti	35	12	2.3	74	4.8	57
Honduras	34	34	2.8	50	5.2	68
Jamaica	25	6	2.0	13	2.4	74
Martinique	17	6	1.1	8	2.0	76
Mexico	27	5	2.2	34	3.1	72
Netherlands Antilles	19	6	1.3	6	2.0	76
Nicaragua	33	6	2.7	49	4.6	65
Panama	29	8	2.1	28	3.0	72
Puerto Rico	18	8	1.0	13	2.2	74
St. Kitts-Nevis	23	9	1.4	19	2.5	69
St. Lucia	27	6	2.0	19	3.1	72
St. Vincent & Grenadines	25	7	1.8	16	3.1	73
Trinidad & Tobago	17	7	1.1	11	2.7	71
United States	15	9	0.7	8	2.0	76

Birth and Death Rate: These rates are often referred to as "crude rates" since they do not take a population's age structure into account. Thus, crude death rates in more developed countries (MDCs) are often higher those in less developed countries (LCDs) because the MDCs have a larger proportion of older persons.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without accounting for net immigration or emigration.

Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths to infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births. Rates shown with one decimal place are generally considered to be completely registered. Some differences in definition of an infant death affect comparability of rates from country to country and some "complete" rates are for year of registration rather than occurrence.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will bear in her lifetime assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49.)

Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can be expected to live under current mortality rates.

Data and definitions from Population Reference Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet.
* Data from the C.I.A.'s The World Factbook 1994.

WOMEN: SOCIAL INDICATORS

	Life Expectancy at Birth	Literacy Rate %	Fertility Rate %	Contraceptive Rate %
Antigua & Barbuda	75	88	1.7	53
Bahamas	78	89	2.0	62
Barbados	78	99	1.8	55
Belize	71	91	4.5	47
Canada	81	na	1.7	73
Costa Rica	79	93	3.1	75
Cuba	78	93	1.8	--
Dominica	80	94	2.5	50
Dominican Republic	72	82	3.3	56
El Salvador	70	70	3.8	53
Grenada	73	98	3.8	54
Guadeloupe	78	91	2.0	--
Guatemala	67	47	5.4	23
Haiti	58	47	4.8	18
Honduras	71	71	5.2	47
Jamaica	76	99	2.4	67
Martinique	79	93	2.0	--
Mexico	76	85	3.1	65
Netherlands Antilles	79	93	2.0	--
Nicaragua	68	57	4.6	49
Panama	75	88	3.0	58
Puerto Rico	79	88	2.2	70
St. Kitts-Nevis	71	98	2.5	41
St. Lucia	75	69	3.1	47
St. Vincent & Grenadines	74	96	3.1	58
Trinidad & Tobago	73	93	2.7	53
United States	79	97	2.0	71
		Other		
World Average	68	75	3.1	58
North American Average	77	na	2.5	67
Argentina	75	95	2.8	--
China	70	68	1.9	90
Germany	79	na	1.3	75
Japan	83	na	1.5	64
South Africa	68	75	4.1	53
Zaire	50	61	6.6	8

Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under *current* mortality levels.

Fertility Rate: The average Number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

Contraceptive Rate: The percentage of currently married women of reproductive age who use any form of contraception.

Literacy Rate: The definitions of literacy vary slightly. Generally counted are those over the age of 15 who have had some schooling.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet.

C.I.A. World Factbook 1994.

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Agriculture: accounts for 4% of GDP; expanding output of cotton, fruits, vegetables, and livestock; other crops—bananas, coconuts, cucumbers, mangoes, sugarcane; not self-sufficient in food

BAHAMAS
Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GDP; dominated by small-scale producers; principal products—citrus fruit, vegetables, poultry; large net importer of food

BARBADOS
Agriculture: accounts for 6% of GDP; major cash crop is sugarcane; other crops—vegetables, cotton; not self-sufficient in food

BELIZE
Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP (including fish and forestry); commercial crops include sugarcane, bananas, coca, citrus fruits; expanding output of lumber and cultured shrimp; net importer of basic foods

CANADA
Agriculture: accounts for about 3% of GDP; one of the world's major producers and exporters of grain (wheat and barley); key source of US agricultural imports; large forest resources cover 35% of total land area; commercial fisheries provide annual catch of 1.5 million metric tons, of which 75% is exported

COSTA RICA
Agriculture: accounts for 19% of GDP and 70% of exports; cash commodities—coffee, beef, bananas, sugar; other food crops include corn, rice, beans, potatoes; normally self-sufficient in food except for grain; depletion of forest resources resulting in lower timber output

CUBA
Agriculture: accounts for 11% of GNP (including fishing and forestry); key commercial crops—sugarcane, tobacco, and citrus fruits; other products—coffee, rice, potatoes, meat, beans; world's largest sugar exporter; not self-sufficient in food (excluding sugar); sector hurt by growing shortages of fuels and parts

DOMINICA
Agriculture: accounts for 30% of GDP; principal crops—bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, coconuts; bananas provide the bulk of export earnings; forestry and fisheries potential not exploited

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Agriculture: accounts for 18% of GDP and employs 49% of labor force; sugarcane is the most important commercial crop, followed by coffee, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco; food crops—rice, beans, potatoes, corn, bananas; animal output—cattle, hogs, dairy products, meat, eggs; not self-sufficient in food

EL SALVADOR
Agriculture: accounts for 24% of GDP and 40% of labor force (including fishing and forestry); coffee most important commercial crop; other products—sugarcane, corn, rice, beans, oilseeds, beef, dairy products, shrimp; not self-sufficient in food

GRENADA
Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP and 80% of exports; bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, and mace account for two-thirds of total crop production; world's second-largest producer and fourth-largest exporter of nutmeg and mace; small-size farms predominate, growing a variety of citrus fruits, avocados, root crops, sugarcane, corn, and vegetables

GUADELOUPE
Agriculture: cash crops—bananas, sugarcane; other products include tropical fruits and vegetables; livestock—cattle, pigs, goats; not self-sufficient in food

GUATEMALA
Agriculture: accounts for 26% of GDP; most important sector of economy; contributes two-thirds of export earnings; principal crops—sugarcane, corn, bananas, coffee, beans, cardamom; livestock—cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens; food importer

HAITI
Agriculture: accounts for 28% of GDP and employs around 70% of work force; mostly small-scale subsistence farms; commercial crops—coffee, mangoes, sugarcane, wood; staple crops—rice, corn, sorghum; shortage of wheat flour

HONDURAS
Agriculture: most important sector, accounting for more than 25% of GDP, more than 60% of the labor force, and two-thirds of exports; principal products include bananas, coffee, timber, beef, citrus fruit, shrimp; importer of wheat

JAMAICA
Agriculture: accounts for about 7% of GDP, 23% of work force, and 17% of exports; commercial crops—sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, potatoes, vegetables; livestock and livestock products include poultry, goats, milk; not self-sufficient in grain, meat, and dairy products

MARTINIQUE
Agriculture: including fishing and forestry, accounts for about 10% of GDP; principal crops—pineapples, avocados, bananas, flowers, vegetables, sugarcane for rum; dependent on imported food, particularly meat and vegetables

MEXICO
Agriculture: accounts for 9% of GDP and over 25% of work force; large number of small farms at subsistence level; major food crops—corn, wheat, rice, beans; cash crops—cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Agriculture: hampered by poor soils and scarcity of water; chief products—aloes, sorghum, peanuts, fresh vegetables, tropical fruit; not self-sufficient in food

NICARAGUA
Agriculture: crops account for about 15% of GDP; export crops—coffee, bananas, sugarcane, cotton; food crops—rice, corn, cassava, citrus fruit, beans; also produces a variety of animal products—beef, veal, pork, poultry, dairy products; normally self-sufficient in food

PANAMA
Agriculture: accounts for 10% of GDP (1992 est.), 27% of labor force (1992); crops—bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; livestock; fishing; importer of food grain, vegetables

PUERTO RICO
Agriculture: accounts for only 3% of labor force and less than 2% of GDP; crops—sugarcane, coffee, pineapples, plantains, bananas; livestock—cattle, chickens; imports a large share of food needs (1992)

ST. KITTS-NEVIS
Agriculture: accounts for 7% of GDP; cash crop—sugarcane; subsistence crops—rice, yams, vegetables, bananas; fishing potential not fully exploited; most food imported

continued

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THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY - continued

ST. LUCIA
Agriculture: accounts for 14% of GDP and 43% of labor force; crops—bananas, coconuts, vegetables, citrus fruit, root crops, cocoa; imports food for the tourist industry

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES
Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP and 60% of labor force; provides bulk of exports; products—bananas, coconuts, sweet potatoes, spices; small numbers of cattle, sheep, hogs, goats; small fish catch used locally

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
Agriculture: accounts for 3% of GDP; highly subsidized sector; major crops—cocoa, sugarcane; sugarcane acreage is being shifted into rice, citrus, coffee, vegetables; poultry sector most important source of animal protein; must import large share of food needs

UNITED STATES
Agriculture: accounts for 2% of GDP and 2.8% of labor force; favorable climate and soils support a wide variety of crops and livestock production; world's second largest producer and number one exporter of grain; surplus food producer; fish catch of 4.4 million metric tons (1990)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

	% Arable Land	% Permanent Crop	% Pasture & Grassland	% Labor Force in Agriculture
Antigua & Barbuda	18	0	7	11
Bahamas	1	0	0	5
Barbados	77	0	9	8
Belize	2	0	2	30
Canada	5	0	3	4
Costa Rica	6	7	45	27
Cuba	23	6	23	20
Dominica	9	13	3	40
Dominican Republic	23	7	43	49
El Salvador	27	8	29	40
Grenada	15	26	3	24
Guadeloupe	18	5	13	21
Guatemala	12	4	12	60
Haiti	20	13	18	66
Honduras	14	2	30	62
Jamaica	19	6	18	23
Martinique	10	8	30	29
Mexico	12	1	39	*23
Netherlands Antilles	8	0	0	na
Nicaragua	9	1	43	44
Panama	6	2	15	+32
Puerto Rico	8	9	41	na
St. Kitts-Nevis	22	17	3	na
St. Lucia	8	20	5	43
St. Vincent & Grenadines	38	12	6	na
Trinidad & Tobago	14	17	2	11
United States	20	0	6	3

+ includes hunting & fishing

		Other		
World Average	10	1	24	na
Australia	6	0	58	61
Eygpt	3	2	0	34
France	32	2	23	7
India	55	1	4	65
Iraq	12	1	9	30
Japan	13	1	1	*7
Nigeria	31	3	23	54
South Africa	10	1	65	30
United Kingdom	29	0	48	1

*includes forestry and fishing

Source: C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook.
* 1995 Information Please Almanac

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AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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Source: World Atlas of Agriculture. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini. Novara.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF THE FROST-FREE SEASON IN THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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Source: World Atlas of Agriculture. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini. Novara.

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U.S. WEATHER ZONES

Using averages computed over 45 years, the American Institute of Architects (AIA) has designated seven Climate Zones for the U.S. Departments of Energy and of Housing and Urban Development. In the report containing this map, Zones 4 and 5 have been combined, and Zones 6 and 7 have been combined.

CDD = Cooling Degree-Days. A quantity used to estimate demand on building cooling systems. Normally, cooling is not required in a building when the outdoor average daily temperature is below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Cooling degree-days are determined by subtracting the base of 65 from the daily average temperature. For example, a day with an average temperature of 85 degrees has 20 cooling degree-days (86-65 = 20), while one with an average temperature of 65 degrees or lower has no cooling degree-days. (The average daily temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.) Cooling degree-days are thus computed for each day, then summed over any desired number of days in the season.

HDD = Heating Degree-Days. A quantity used to estimate demand on building heating systems. Normally, heating is not required in a building when the outdoor average daily temperature is above 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Heating degree-days are determined by subtracting the average daily temperature below 65 degrees from the base 65. For example, a day with an average temperature of 50 degrees has 15 heating degree-days (65-50 = 15), while one with an average temperature of 65 or higher has none. (The average daily temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.) Heating degree-days are thus computed for each day, then summed over any desired number of days in the season.

Source: Energy Information Administration.
Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1983.
Published July 1985. Pp. 170, 171, 182, 184.

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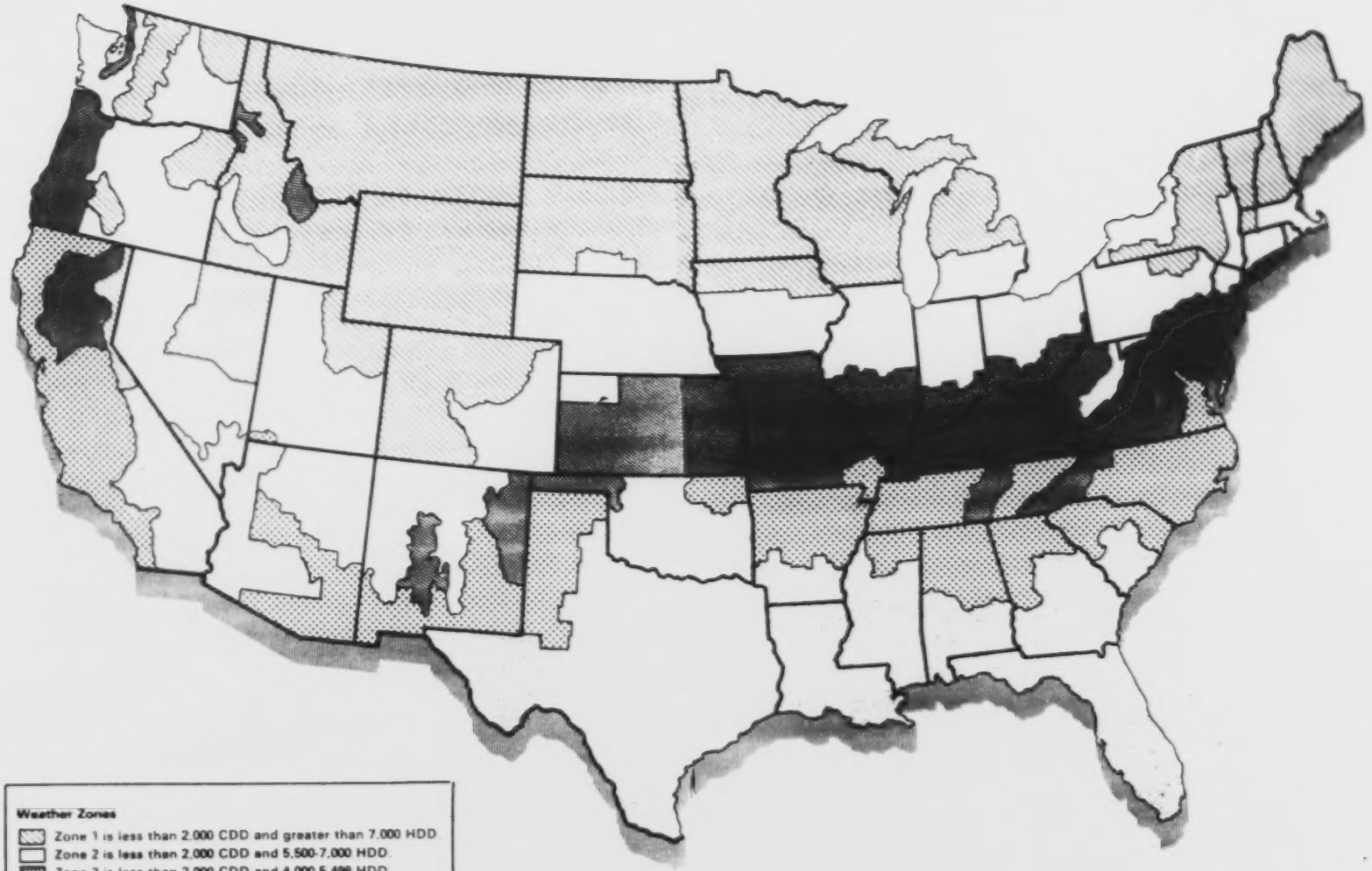
U.S. WEATHER ZONES


Weather Zones
Zone 1 is less than 2,000 CDD and greater than 7,000 HDD.
Zone 2 is less than 2,000 CDD and 5,500-7,000 HDD.
Zone 3 is less than 2,000 CDD and 4,000-5,499 HDD.
Zone 4 is less than 2,000 CDD and less than 4,000 HDD.
Zone 5 is greater than 2,000 CDD and less than 4,000 HDD

Source: Energy Information Administration.
Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1983.
Published July 1985. Pp. 170-171.

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ATMOSPHERIC MOISTURE AND PRECIPITATION

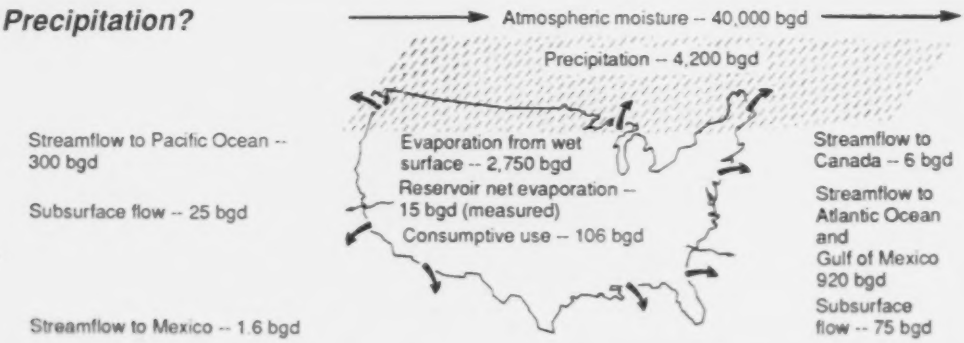
Most authorities estimate that the world's total water supply is approximately 325 million cubic miles. And that approximately 97% of that total is salt water (oceans, inland seas, saline lakes). Of the fresh water in the world (approximately 3%), almost two-thirds is estimated to be in the Antarctic Icecap. The rest is in fresh water lakes, rivers, Arctic Icecap and glaciers, the atmosphere, and in the ground (groundwater).

Water continuously evaporates into the atmosphere, most of it from the oceans. About 40,000 billion gallons per day (bgd) pass over the United States as water vapor, even in times of drought. Roughly 1 gallon in 10 – 4,200 billion gallons per day -- falls to the surface of the conterminous United States. That works out to an average of 30 inches a year, of which 26 inches arrive as rainfall and the rest as snow, sleet, and hail.

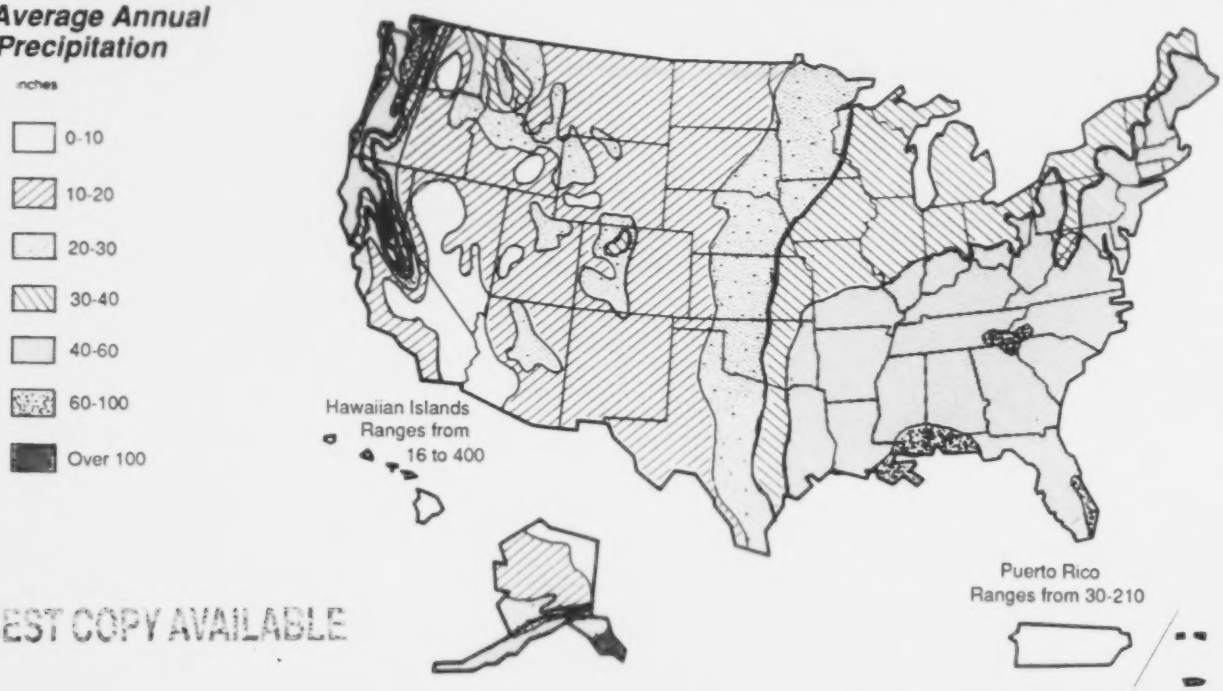
But few places receive the average precipitation, which ranges from less than 4 inches a year in the Great Basin to more than 200 inches a year along the Pacific Northwest coast.

More than two-thirds of the precipitation returns to the atmosphere, but 9 inches (1,300 bgd) either soaks down to the gorund-water table or runs into surface water supplies, where it eventually moves to the ocean. Only a fraction -- 106 bgd -- is consumed.

What Happens to the Precipitation?


Atmospheric moisture -- 40,000 bgd
Precipitation -- 4,200 bgd
Streamflow to Pacific Ocean -- 300 bgd
Subsurface flow -- 25 bgd
Streamflow to Mexico -- 1.6 bgd
Evaporation from wet surface -- 2,750 bgd
Reservoir net evaporation -- 15 bgd (measured)
Consumptive use -- 106 bgd
Streamflow to Canada -- 6 bgd
Streamflow to Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico 920 bgd
Subsurface flow -- 75 bgd

Average Annual Precipitation



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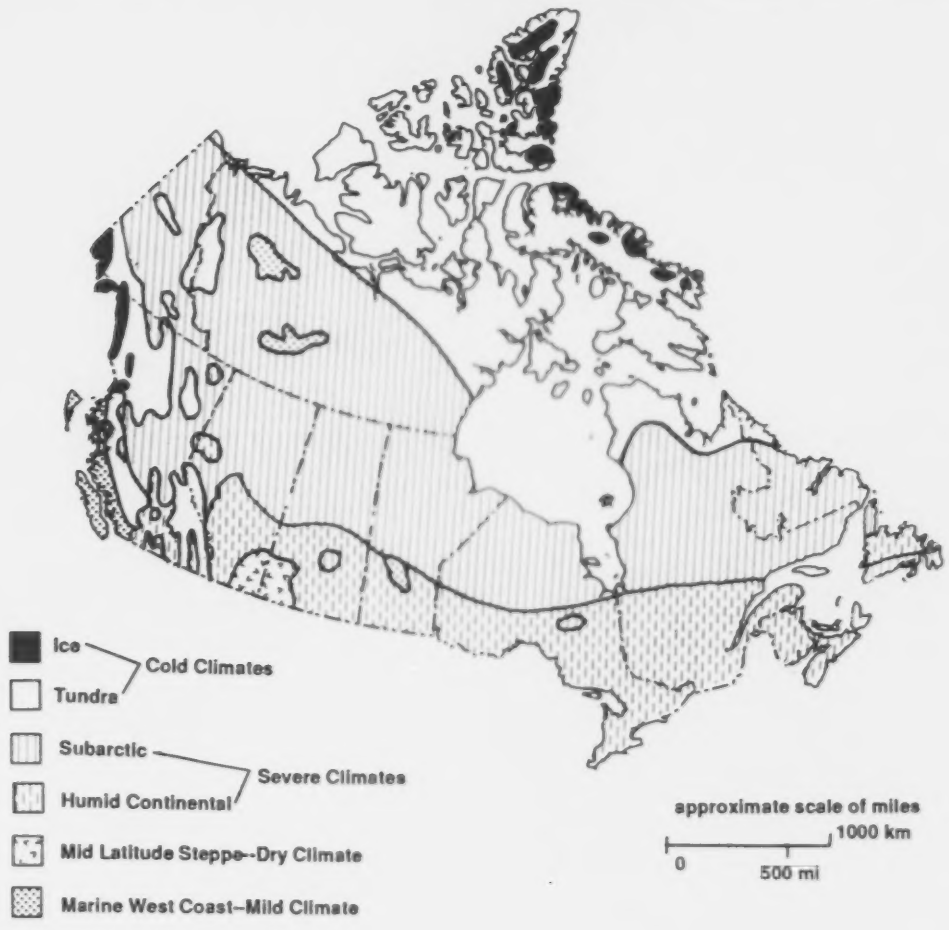
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1981.

THE CLIMATIC REGIONS OF CANADA



World Eagle adaptation of map (p. 41) in National Council for the Social Studies Bulletin No. 76, Canada in the Classroom, 1985.

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MAJOR GROUND WATER AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

Patterns indicate areas underlain by productive aquifers (capable of yielding 50 or more gallons per minute of fresh water to wells). Areas without patterns are underlain by smaller capacity or less extensive aquifers
EXPLANATION
Watercourse: productive aquifer adjacent to and capable of replenishment by perennial streams
Unconsolidated aquifers: mostly sand and gravel
Consolidated rock aquifers: mostly volcanic rocks in the Northwest; mostly sandstone and limestone elsewhere
Combination aquifers: sand and gravel aquifers overlying productive rock aquifers

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Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. Ground Water. 1986.

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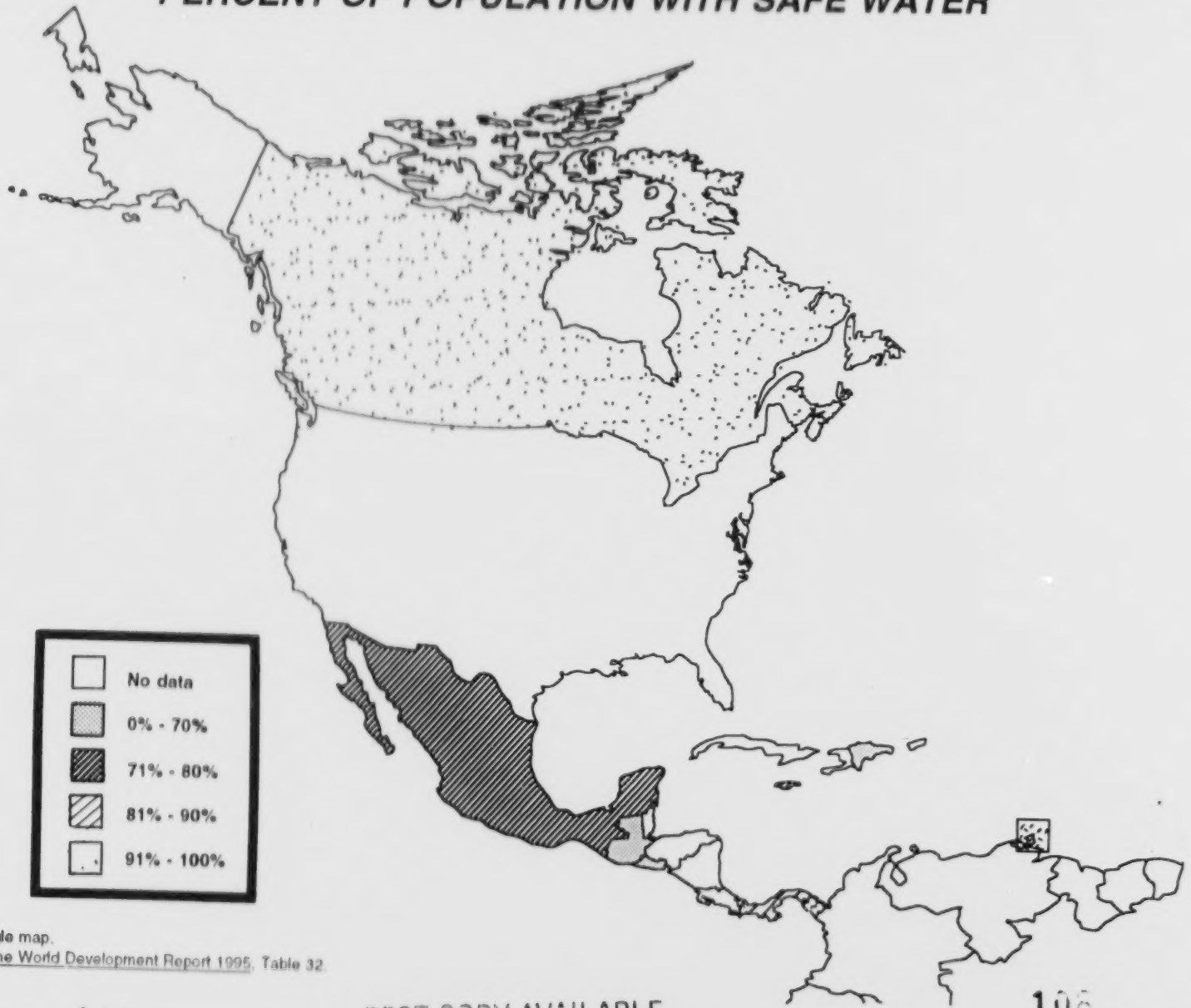
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH SAFE WATER



World Eagle map.
Source: The World Development Report 1995, Table 32.

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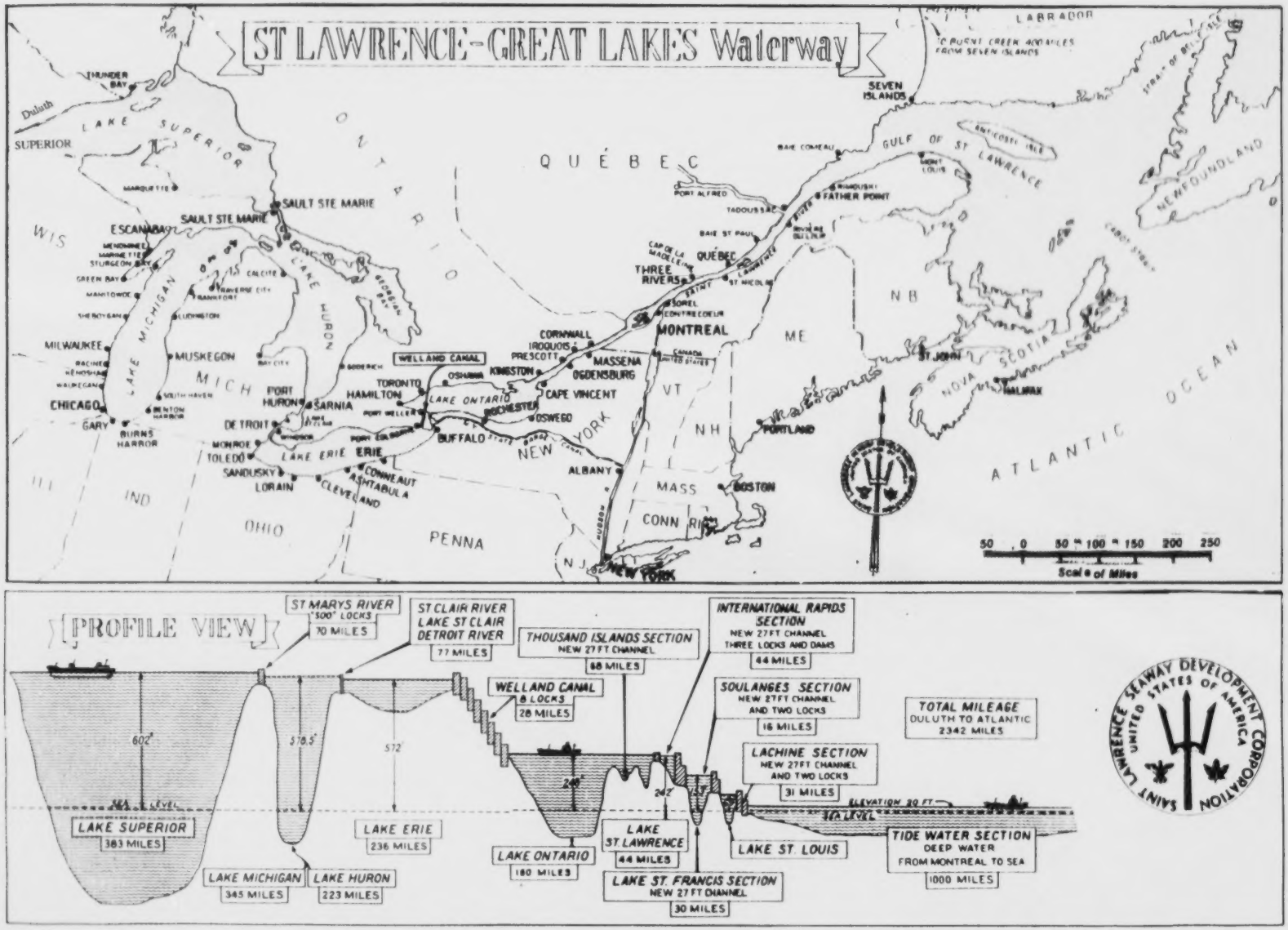
ST. LAWRENCE--GREAT LAKES WATERWAY



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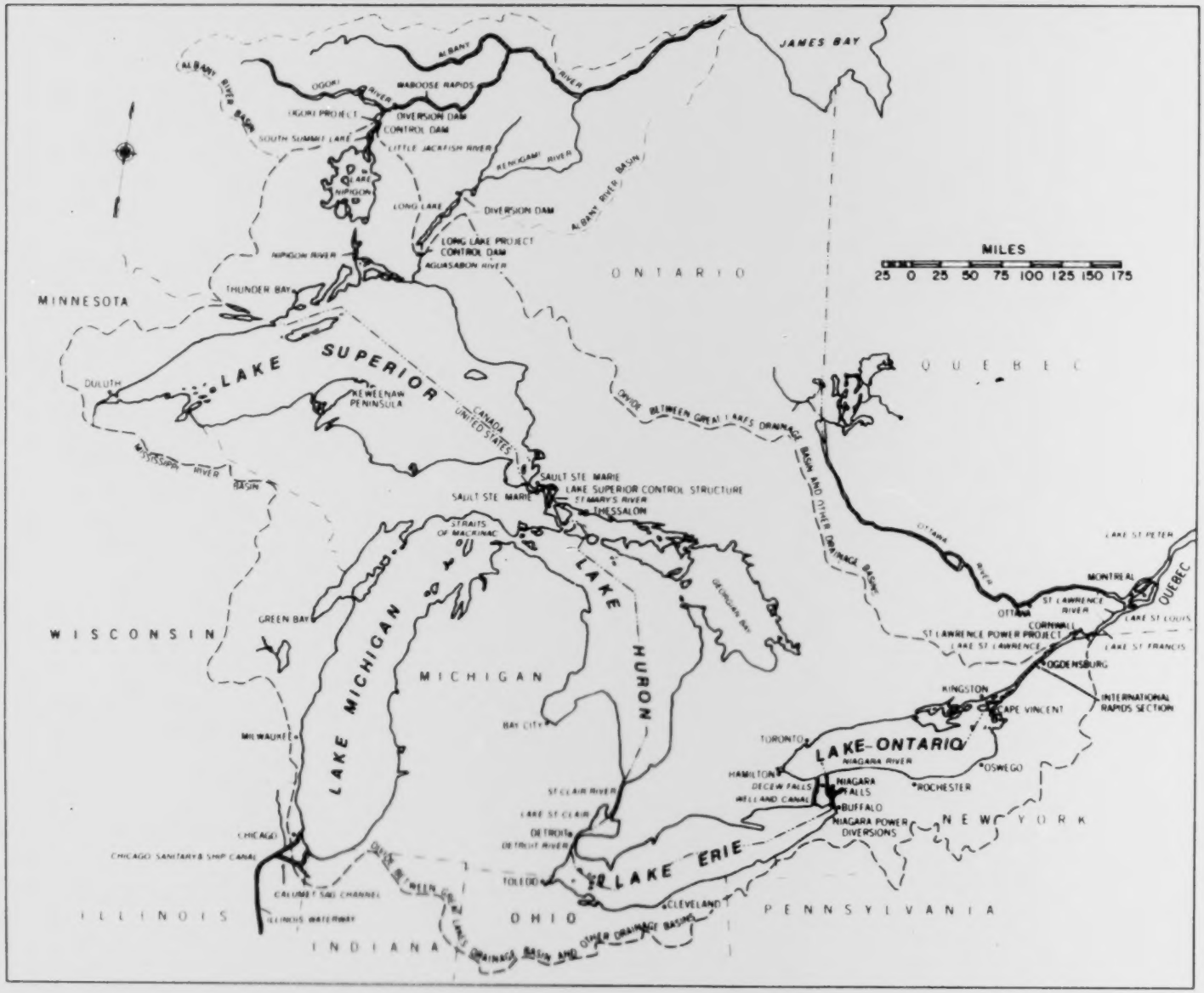
Source: Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. 1986. Reprinted from World Eagle, November 1986. P.19.

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN



Source: International Joint Commission, Canada and United States. November 1983. Limited Regulation of Lake Erie. P. 5.

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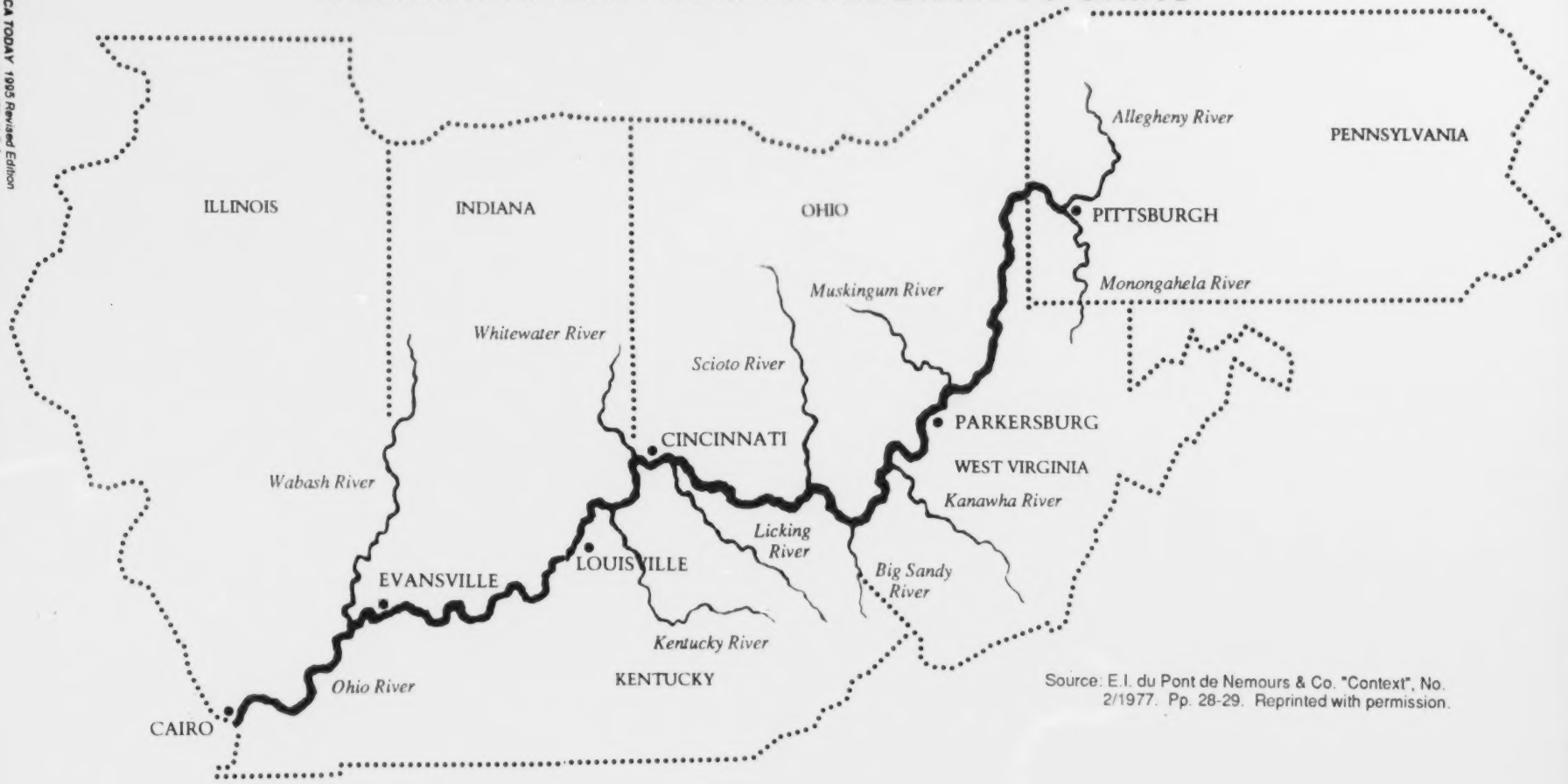
THE OHIO RIVER: FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO



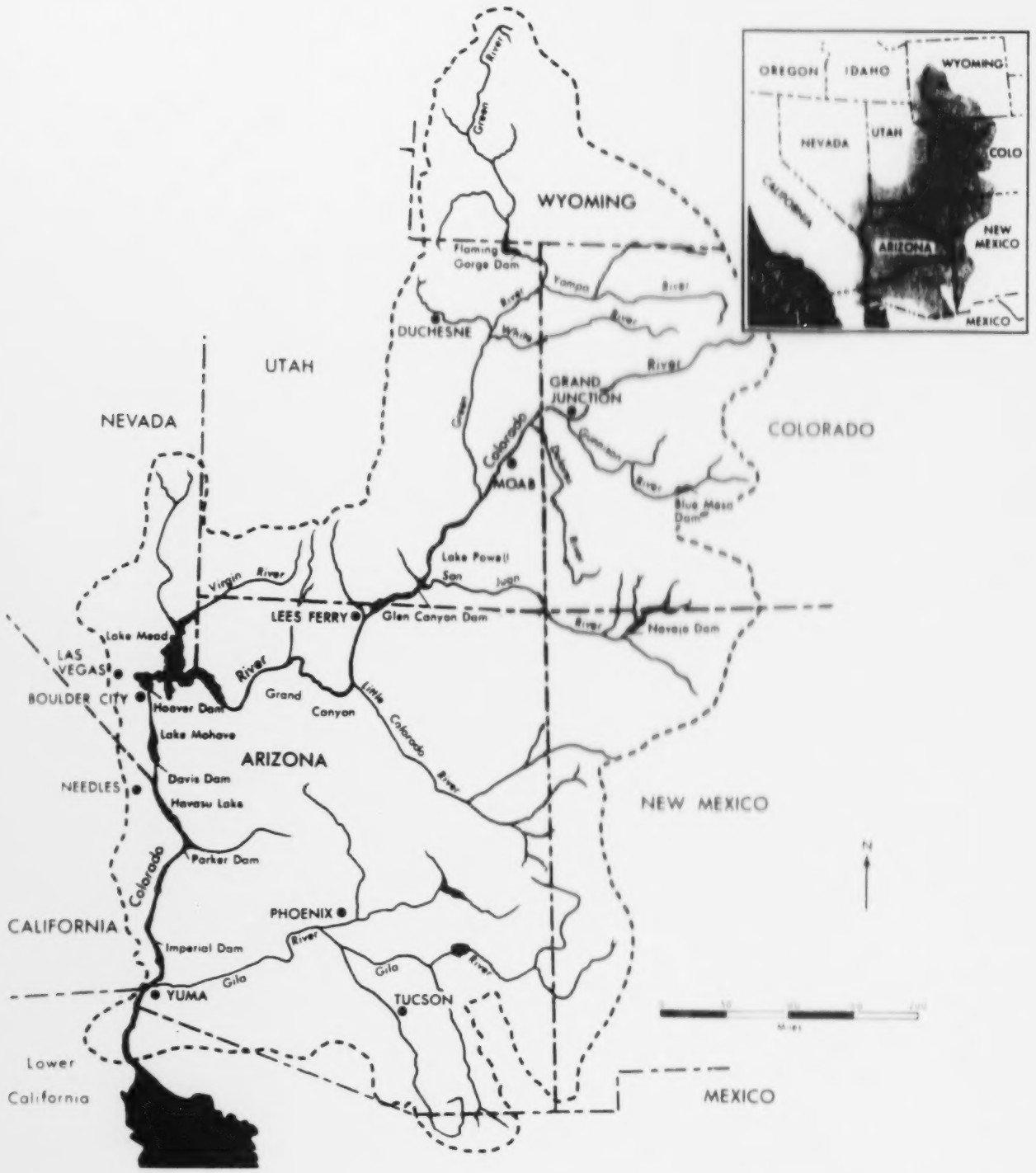
Source: E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. "Context", No. 2/1977. Pp. 28-29. Reprinted with permission.

The Ohio River, the major eastern tributary of the Mississippi River, 981 miles long, formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers at the famous "Golden Triangle" in downtown Pittsburgh PA, and flowing generally southwest to enter the Mississippi at Cairo IL. Its drainage basin, including all tributaries is about 204,000 square miles. The Ohio averages a flow of a little more than three miles an hour, and discharges 250,000 cubic feet of water per second into the lower Mississippi -- more than either the Missouri or the upper Mississippi. At its Pittsburgh source, the Ohio is 1,021 feet above sea level; at its Cairo terminus, 322 feet. At Louisville KY, are the so-called "Falls of the Ohio" -- really limestone rapids -- where the river drops 23.9 feet in 2-1/4 miles. A canal around this obstruction ensures navigability.

Source: The Encyclopedia Americana, International Edition. 1984. Vol. 20, p. 671, col.1.

THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN

One of a series of eight rivers detailed by the U.S. Geological Survey and reprinted in issues of WORLD EAGLE during 1988-89 and 1989-90.



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THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

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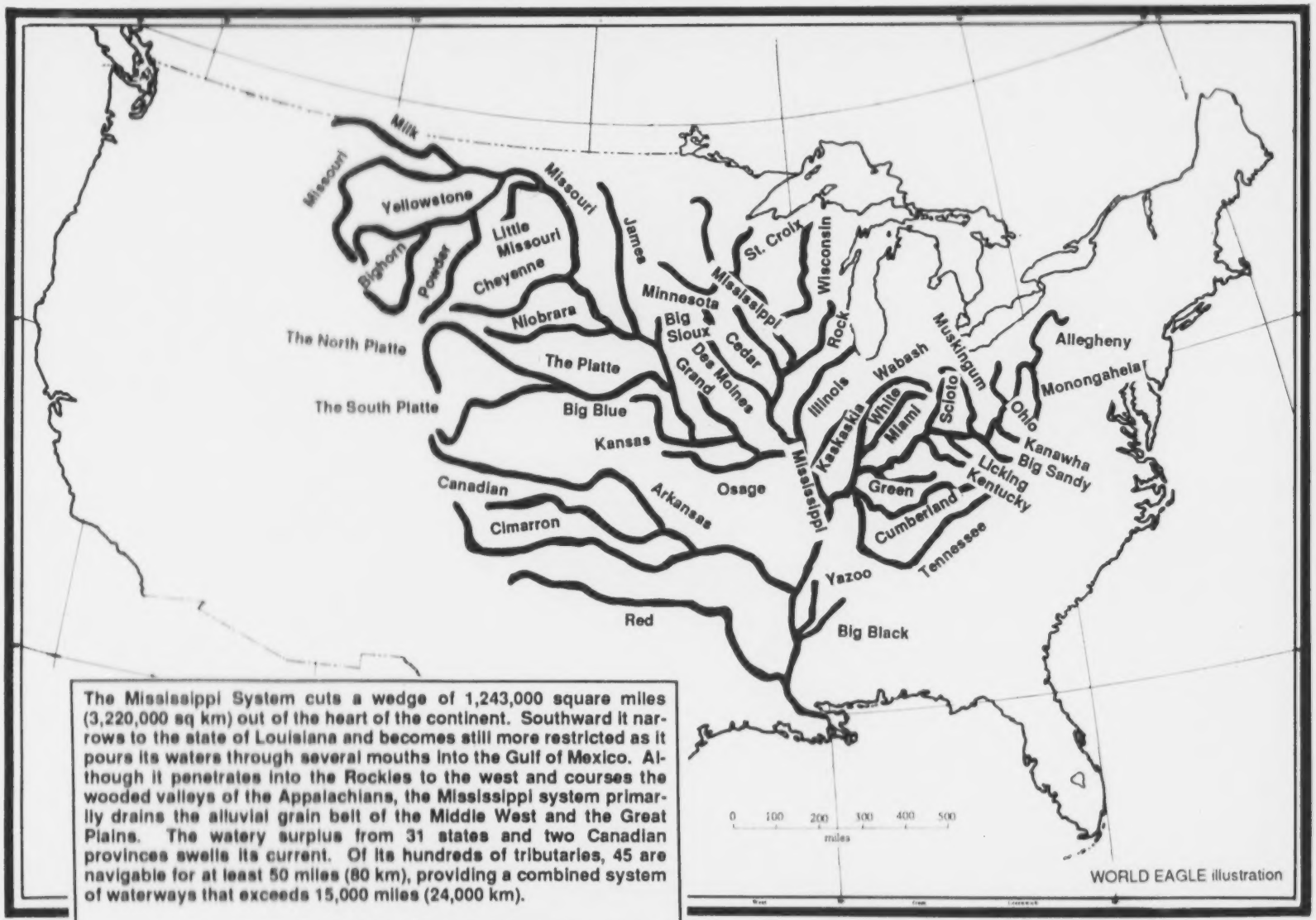
SOME OF THE MAJOR RIVERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI SYSTEM



The Mississippi System cuts a wedge of 1,243,000 square miles (3,220,000 sq km) out of the heart of the continent. Southward it narrows to the state of Louisiana and becomes still more restricted as it pours its waters through several mouths into the Gulf of Mexico. Although it penetrates into the Rockies to the west and courses the wooded valleys of the Appalachians, the Mississippi system primarily drains the alluvial grain belt of the Middle West and the Great Plains. The watery surplus from 31 states and two Canadian provinces swells its current. Of its hundreds of tributaries, 45 are navigable for at least 50 miles (80 km), providing a combined system of waterways that exceeds 15,000 miles (24,000 km).

Excerpted from Encyclopedia Americana, International Edition. c 1984. Vol. 19, p. 248, col. 2.

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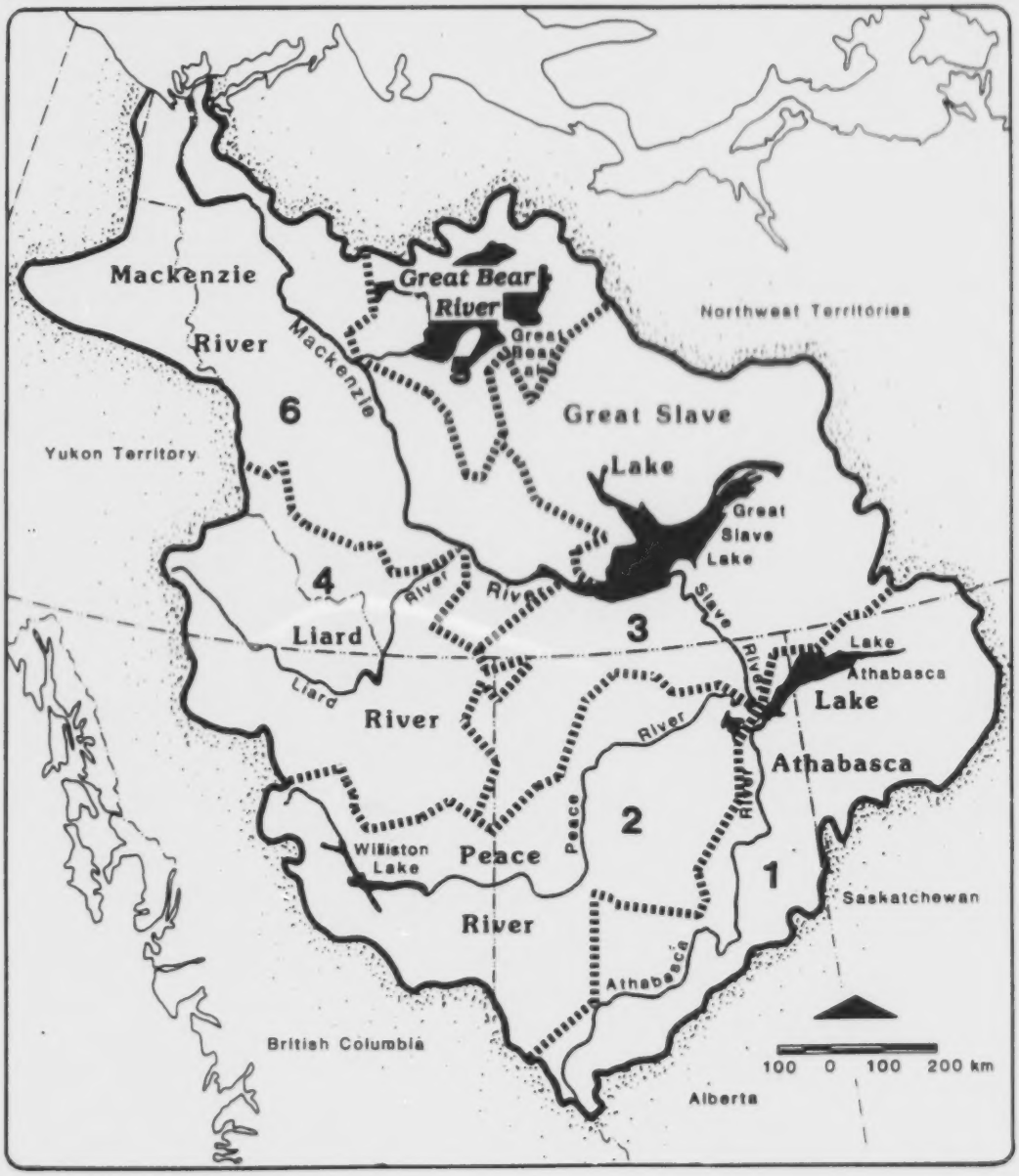
THE SIX SUBBASINS OF THE MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN



"This report describes a study of the water and related resources of the Mackenzie River Basin undertaken in 1978-81, the first to treat the basin as a whole. The study was designed to increase understanding of these important resources, their interdependencies, and the implications of water resource development in the basin. Recommendations arising from the study are addressed to the Governments of Canada, Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory, and Northwest Territories, which participated in the project.

"The resources of the Mackenzie Basin are of importance to all Canadians, and to the residents of the basin in particular...The main issue identified is the need for future cooperation among the six governments in managing water, the one shared resource...

"Water is the essential natural resource of the Mackenzie River Basin. It provides habitat for fish and wildlife, and for the food chains which support them. Other resources, such as coal, gas, oil, tar sands, and minerals require large amounts of water for their development. Communities need water. Navigation and hydroelectric power production add to the growing competition for water. Development of any resource, be it in one jurisdiction or several, could affect the uses of water by altering flows, levels, or water quality downstream. Hence, the need for cooperative management represents the greatest and most urgent challenge for the future..."

Source: Mackenzie River Basin Committee (Canada). Mackenzie River Basin Study Report. 1981. Pp. viii, x, and 35.

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ESTIMATED LAND USE FOR EACH COUNTRY

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Land use:
arable land: 18%
permanent crops: 0%
meadows and pastures: 7%
forest and woodland: 16%
other: 59%
Irrigated land: NA sq km

BAHAMAS
Land use:
arable land: 1%
permanent crops: 0%
meadows and pastures: 0%
forest and woodland: 32%
other: 67%
Irrigated land: NA sq km

BARBADOS
Land use:
arable land: 77%
permanent crops: 0%
meadows and pastures: 9%
forest and woodland: 0%
other: 14%
Irrigated land: NA sq km

BELIZE
Land use:
arable land: 2%
permanent crops: 0%
meadows and pastures: 2%
forest and woodland: 44%
other: 52%
Irrigated land: 20 sq km (1989 est.)

CANADA
Land use:
arable land: 5%
permanent crops: 0%
meadows and pastures: 3%
forest and woodland: 35%
other: 57%
Irrigated land: 8,400 sq km (1989 est.)

COSTA RICA
Land use:
arable land: 6%
permanent crops: 7%
meadows and pastures: 45%
forest and woodland: 34%
other: 8%
Irrigated land: 1,180 sq km (1989 est.)

CUBA
Land use:
arable land: 23%
permanent crops: 6%
meadows and pastures: 23%
forest and woodland: 17%
other: 31%
Irrigated land: 8,960 sq km (1989)

DOMINICA
Land use:
arable land: 9%
permanent crops: 13%
meadows and pastures: 3%
forest and woodland: 41%
other: 34%
Irrigated land: NA sq km

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Land use:
arable land: 23%
permanent crops: 7%
meadows and pastures: 43%
forest and woodland: 13%
other: 14%
Irrigated land: 2,250 sq km (1989)

EL SALVADOR
Land use:
arable land: 27%
permanent crops: 8%
meadows and pastures: 29%
forest and woodland: 6%
other: 30%
Irrigated land: 1,200 sq km (1989)

GRENADA
Land use:
arable land: 15%
permanent crops: 26%
meadows and pastures: 3%
forest and woodland: 9%
other: 47%
Irrigated land: NA sq km

GUADELOUPE
Land use:
arable land: 18%
permanent crops: 5%
meadows and pastures: 13%
forest and woodland: 40%
other: 24%
Irrigated land: 30 sq km (1989 est.)

GUATEMALA
Land use:
arable land: 12%
permanent crops: 4%
meadows and pastures: 12%
forest and woodland: 40%
other: 32%
Irrigated land: 780 sq km (1989 est.)

HAITI
Land use:
arable land: 20%
permanent crops: 13%
meadows and pastures: 18%
forest and woodland: 4%
other: 45%
Irrigated land: 750 sq km (1989 est.)

HONDURAS
Land use:
arable land: 14%
permanent crops: 2%
meadows and pastures: 30%
forest and woodland: 34%
other: 20%
Irrigated land: 900 sq km (1989 est.)

JAMAICA
Land use:
arable land: 19%
permanent crops: 6%
meadows and pastures: 18%
forest and woodland: 28%
other: 29%
Irrigated land: 350 sq km (1989 est.)

MARTINIQUE
Land use:
arable land: 10%
permanent crops: 8%
meadows and pastures: 30%
forest and woodland: 26%
other: 26%
Irrigated land: 60 sq km (1989 est.)

MEXICO
Land use:
arable land: 12%
permanent crops: 1%
meadows and pastures: 39%
forest and woodland: 24%
other: 24%
Irrigated land: 51,500 sq km (1989 est.)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Land use:
arable land: 8%
permanent crops: 0%
meadows and pastures: 0%
forest and woodland: 0%
other: 92%
Irrigated land: NA sq km

NICARAGUA
Land use:
arable land: 9%
permanent crops: 1%
meadows and pastures: 43%
forest and woodland: 35%
other: 12%
Irrigated land: 850 sq km (1989 est.)

PANAMA
Land use:
arable land: 6%
permanent crops: 2%
meadows and pastures: 15%
forest and woodland: 54%
other: 23%
Irrigated land: 320 sq km (1989 est.)

continued

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ESTIMATED LAND USE - continued

PUERTO RICO
Land use:
arable land: 8%
permanent crops: 9%
meadows and pastures: 41%
forest and woodland: 20%
other: 22%
Irrigated land: 390 sq km (1989 est.)

ST. KITTS-NEVIS
Land use:
arable land: 22%
permanent crops: 17%
meadows and pastures: 3%
forest and woodland: 17%
other: 41%
Irrigated land: NA sq km

ST. LUCIA
Land use:
arable land: 8%
permanent crops: 20%
meadows and pastures: 5%
forest and woodland: 13%
other: 54%
Irrigated land: 10 sq km (1989 est.)

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES
Land use:
arable land: 38%
permanent crops: 12%
meadows and pastures: 6%
forest and woodland: 41%
other: 3%
Irrigated land: 10 sq km (1989 est.)

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
Land use:
arable land: 14%
permanent crops: 17%
meadows and pastures: 2%
forest and woodland: 44%
other: 23%
Irrigated land: 220 sq km (1989 est.)

UNITED STATES
Land use:
arable land: 20%
permanent crops: 0%
meadows and pastures: 26%
forest and woodland: 29%
other: 25%
Irrigated land: 181,020 sq km (1989 est.)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

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THE FIVE COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST LAND AREA

	sq mi	sq km.
Canada	3,560,220	9,976,140
United States	3,539,230	9,372,610
Mexico	736,950	1,972,550
Cuba	42,400	110,860
Guatemala	41,860	108,890
TOTAL	7,920,660	21,541,050

Which is 92.8% of North America's Total Area:
8,527,557 sq.mi.
22,086,397 sq.km.

Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Climate: tropical marine; little seasonal temperature variation
Terrain: mostly low-lying limestone and coral islands with some higher volcanic areas
Environment:
current issues: insufficient freshwater resources
natural hazards: subject to hurricanes and tropical storms (July to October)
international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling

BAHAMAS
Climate: tropical marine; moderated by warm waters of Gulf Stream
Terrain: long, flat coral formations with some low rounded hills
Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms that cause extensive flood and wind damage
international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
Note: strategic location adjacent to US and Cuba; extensive island chain

BARBADOS
Climate: tropical; rainy season (June to October)
Terrain: relatively flat; rises gently to central highland region
Environment:
current issues: pollution of coastal waters from waste disposal by ships; soil erosion; illegal solid waste disposal threatens contamination of aquifers
natural hazards: subject to hurricanes (especially June to October); periodic landslides
international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity
Note: easternmost Caribbean island

BELIZE
Climate: tropical; very hot and humid; rainy season (May to February)
Terrain: flat, swampy coastal plain; low mountains in south
Environment:
current issues: deforestation; water pollution from sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural runoff
natural hazards: frequent devastating hurricanes (September to December) and coastal flooding (especially in south)
international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change
Note: national capital moved 80 km inland from Belize City to Belmopan because of hurricanes; only country in Central America without a coastline on the North Pacific Ocean

CANADA
Climate: varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north
Terrain: mostly plains with mountains in west and lowlands in southeast
Environment:
current issues: acid rain severely affecting lakes and damaging forests; metal smelting, coal-burning utilities, and vehicle emissions impacting on agricultural and forest productivity; ocean waters becoming contaminated due to agricultural, industrial, mining, and forestry activities
natural hazards: continuous permafrost in north is a serious obstacle to development
international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea
Note: second-largest country in world (after Russia); strategic location between Russia and US via north polar route; nearly 90% of the population is concentrated in the region near the US/Canada border

COSTA RICA
Climate: tropical; dry season (December to April); rainy season (May to November)
Terrain: coastal plains separated by rugged mountains
Environment:
current issues: deforestation, largely a result of land clearing for cattle ranching; soil erosion
natural hazards: subject to occasional earthquakes, hurricanes along Atlantic coast; frequent flooding of lowlands at onset of rainy season; active volcanoes
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Marine Life Conservation

CUBA
Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds; dry season (November to April); rainy season (May to October)
Terrain: mostly flat to rolling plains with rugged hills and mountains in the southeast
Environment:
current issues: overhunting threatens wildlife populations; deforestation
natural hazards: averages one hurricane every other year
international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change,

DOMINICA
Terrain: rugged mountains of volcanic origin
Natural resources: timber
Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: flash floods are a constant threat; occasional hurricanes
international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Climate: tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation; seasonal variation in rainfall
Terrain: rugged highlands and mountains with fertile valleys interspersed
Environment:
current issues: water shortages; soil eroding into the sea damages coral reefs; deforestation
natural hazards: subject to occasional hurricanes (July to October)
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: shares island of Hispaniola with Haiti (eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic, western one-third is Haiti)

EL SALVADOR
Climate: tropical; rainy season (May to October); dry season (November to April)
Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow coastal belt and central plateau
Environment:
current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution; contamination of soils from disposal of toxic wastes

continued

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS - continued

EL SALVADOR continued

natural hazards: known as the Land of Volcanoes, subject to frequent and sometimes very destructive earthquakes and volcanic activity
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: smallest Central American country and only one without a coastline on Caribbean Sea

GRENADA

Climate: tropical; tempered by northeast trade winds
Terrain: volcanic in origin with central mountains
Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: lies on edge of hurricane belt; hurricane season lasts from June to November
international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change
Note: islands of the Grenadines group are divided politically with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

GUADELOUPE

Climate: subtropical tempered by trade winds; relatively high humidity
Terrain: Basse-Terre is volcanic in origin with interior mountains; Grand-Terre is low limestone formation
Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: subject to hurricanes (June to October); La Soufriere is an active volcano
international agreements: NA

GUATEMALA

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in lowlands; cooler in highlands
Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow coastal plains and rolling limestone plateau (Peten)
Environment:
current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution
natural hazards: numerous volcanoes in mountains, with frequent violent earthquakes; Caribbean coast subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms
international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea
Note: no natural harbors on west coast

HAITI

Climate: tropical; semiarid where mountains in east cut off trade winds
Terrain: mostly rough and mountainous
Environment:
current issues: deforestation; soil erosion
natural hazards: lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and subject to severe storms from June to October; occasional flooding and earthquakes
international agreements: party to—Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban
Note: shares island of Hispaniola with Dominican Republic (western one-third is Haiti, eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic)

HONDURAS

Climate: subtropical in lowlands, temperate in mountains
Terrain: mostly mountains in interior, narrow coastal plains
Environment:
current issues: urban population expanding; deforestation results from logging and the clearing of land for agricultural purposes; further land degradation and soil erosion hastened by uncontrolled development and improper land use practices such as farming of marginal lands; mining activities polluting Lago de Yojoa (the country's largest source of freshwater) with heavy metals as well as several rivers and streams
natural hazards: subject to frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes; damaging hurricanes and floods along Caribbean coast
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Tropical Timber

JAMAICA

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; temperate interior
Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow, discontinuous coastal plain
Environment:
current issues: deforestation; water pollution
natural hazards: subject to hurricanes (especially July to November)
international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change
Note: strategic location between Cayman Trench and Jamaica Channel, the main sea lanes for Panama Canal

MARTINIQUE

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds; rainy season (June to October)
Terrain: mountainous with indented coastline; dormant volcano
Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: subject to hurricanes, flooding, and volcanic activity that result in an average of one major natural disaster every five years
international agreements: NA

MEXICO

Climate: varies from tropical to desert
Terrain: high, rugged mountains, low coastal plains, high plateaus, and desert
Environment:
current issues: natural water resources scarce and polluted in north, inaccessible and poor quality in center and extreme southeast; untreated sewage and industrial effluents polluting rivers in urban areas; deforestation; widespread erosion; desertification; serious air pollution in the national capital and urban centers along US-Mexico border
natural hazards: subject to tsunamis along the Pacific coast, destructive earthquakes in the center and south, and hurricanes on the Gulf and Caribbean coasts
international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
Note: strategic location on southern border of US

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Climate: tropical; ameliorated by northeast trade winds
Terrain: generally hilly, volcanic interiors
Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: Curacao and Bonaire are south of Caribbean hurricane belt, so rarely threatened; Sint Maarten, Saba, and Sint Eustatius are subject to hurricanes from July to October
international agreements: party to—Whaling

continued

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS - continued

NICARAGUA

Climate: tropical in lowlands, cooler in highlands

Terrain: extensive Atlantic coastal plains rising to central interior mountains; narrow Pacific coastal plain interrupted by volcanoes

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

natural hazards: subject to destructive earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, and occasionally severe hurricanes

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea

PANAMA

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, cloudy; prolonged rainy season (May to January), short dry season (January to May)

Terrain: interior mostly steep, rugged mountains and dissected, upland plains; coastal areas largely plains and rolling hills

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from agricultural runoff threatens fishery resources; deforestation of tropical rain forest; land degradation

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Note: strategic location on eastern end of isthmus forming land bridge connecting North and South America; controls Panama Canal that links North Atlantic Ocean via Caribbean Sea with North Pacific Ocean

PUERTO RICO

Climate: tropical marine, mild, little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly mountains with coastal plain belt in north; mountains precipitous to sea on west coast; sandy beaches along most coastal areas

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: important location along the Mona Passage—a key shipping lane to the Panama Canal; San Juan is one of the biggest and best natural harbors in the Caribbean; many small rivers and high central mountains ensure land is well watered; south coast relatively dry; fertile coastal plain belt in north

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Climate: subtropical tempered by constant sea breezes; little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: volcanic with mountainous interiors

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes (July to October)

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

ST. LUCIA

Climate: tropical, moderated by northeast trade winds; dry season from January to April, rainy season from May to August

Terrain: volcanic and mountainous with some broad, fertile valleys

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes and volcanic activity

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES

Climate: tropical; little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: volcanic, mountainous; Soufriere volcano on the island of Saint Vincent

Environment:

current issues: pollution of coastal waters and shorelines from discharges by pleasure yachts and other effluents

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes; Soufriere volcano is a constant threat

international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Ship Pollution, Whaling

Note: some islands of the Grenadines group are administered by Grenada

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Climate: tropical; rainy season (June to December)

Terrain: mostly plains with some hills and low mountains

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from agricultural chemicals, industrial wastes, and untreated sewage; oil pollution of beaches; land degradation

natural hazards: outside usual path of hurricanes and other tropical storms

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

UNITED STATES

Climate: mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida and arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the great plains west of the Mississippi River and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest; low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in January and February by warm chinook winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains

Terrain: vast central plain, mountains in west, hills and low mountains in east; rugged mountains and broad river valleys in Alaska; rugged, volcanic topography in Hawaii

Environment:

current issues: air pollution resulting in acid rain in both the US and Canada; the US is the largest single emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; water pollution from runoff of pesticides and fertilizers; sparse water resources in much of the western part of the country requires careful management; desertification

natural hazards: tsunamis, volcanoes, and earthquake activity around Pacific Basin; hurricanes along the Atlantic coast; tornadoes in the midwest; mudslides in California; forest fires in the west; flooding; permafrost in northern Alaska is a major impediment to development

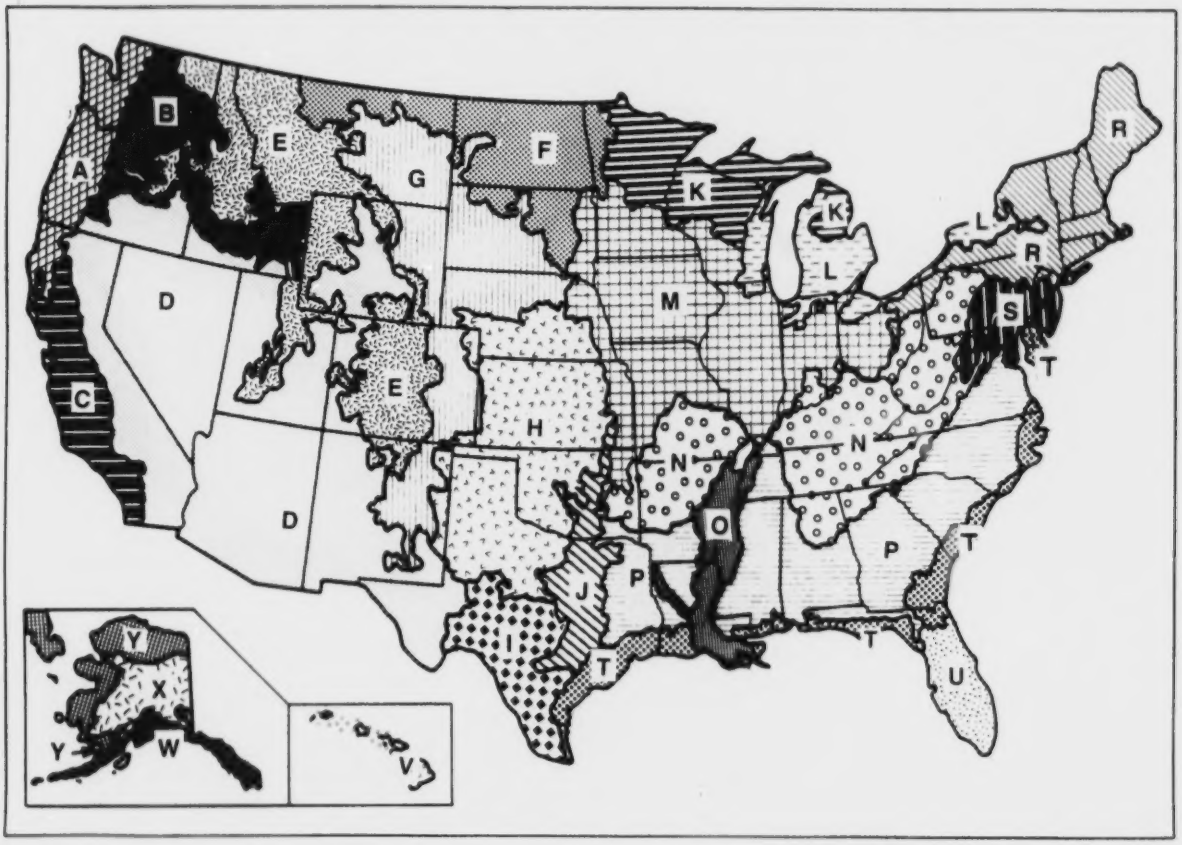
international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Hazardous Wastes

Note: world's fourth-largest country (after Russia, Canada, and China)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

24 LAND RESOURCE REGIONS OF THE U.S.

-- as identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture --



- **A** Northwestern Forest, Forage, and Specialty Crop Region
- **B** Northwestern Wheat and Range Region
- **C** California Subtropical Fruit, Truck, and Specialty Crop Region
- **D** Western Range and Irrigated Region
- **E** Rocky Mountain Range and Forest Region
- **F** Northern Great Plains Spring Wheat Region
- **G** Western Great Plains Range and Irrigated Region
- **H** Central Great Plains Winter Wheat and Range Region
- **I** Southwest Plateaus and Plains Range and Cotton Region
- **J** Southwestern Prairies Cotton and Forage Region
- **K** Northern Lake States Forest and Forage Region
- **L** Lake States Fruit, Truck, and Dairy Region
- **M** Central Feed Grains and Livestock Region
- **N** East and Central Farming and Forest Region
- **O** Mississippi Delta Cotton and Feed Grains Region
- **P** South Atlantic and Gulf Slope Cash Crops, Forest, and Livestock Region
- **R** Northeastern Forage and Forest Region
- **S** Northern Atlantic Slope Diversified Farming Region
- **T** Atlantic and Gulf Coast Lowland Forest and Crop Region
- **U** Florida Subtropical Fruit, Truck Crop, and Range Region
- **V** Hawaii Region
- **W** Southern Alaska Region
- **X** Interior Alaska Region
- **Y** Arctic and Western Alaska Region

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Service. "Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States -- Map." U.S. Department of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Services. Agricultural Handbook 296. 1981. As reprinted in Office of Technology Assessment Technologies to Benefit Agriculture and Wildlife (workshop proceedings), May 1985. P. 12. (Reprinted from WORLD EAGLE, March 1986, p.23.)

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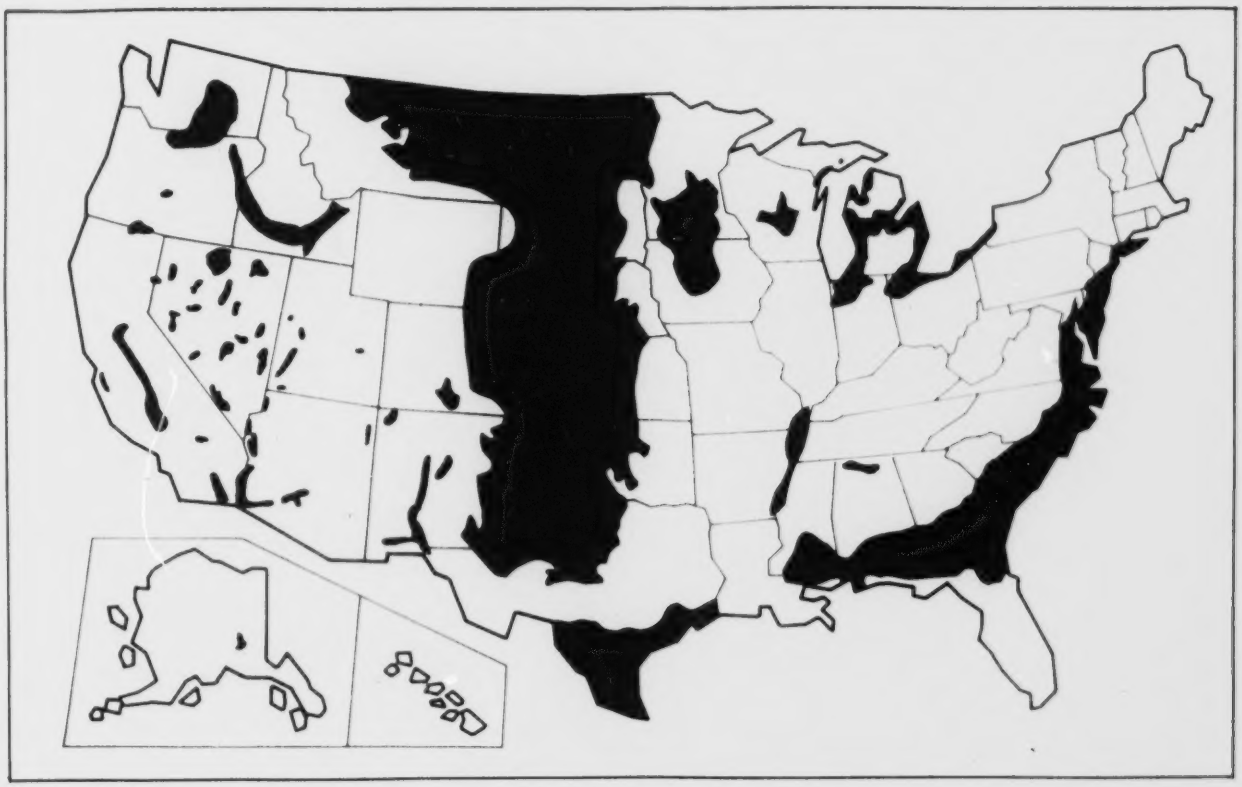
CROPLAND AREAS OF THE U.S. THAT HAVE THE HIGHEST POTENTIAL FOR WIND EROSION



"Few regions of the United States are entirely safe from wind erosion. Wherever the soil surface is loose and dry, vegetation sparse or absent, and the wind sufficiently strong, soil erosion will occur unless control measures are applied. Erosion by wind in the United States is generally most severe in the Great Plains. Other major regions affected are the Columbia River plains, some parts of the Southwest and the Colorado Basin, the muck and sandy areas of the Great Lakes region, and the sands of the Gulf, Pacific, and Atlantic seaboards.

"In some areas, the main problem caused by wind erosion is crop damage. Some crops, including many vegetables and specialty crops, are especially vulnerable to damage by blowing soil. Even low rates of wind erosion may cause short-term economic loss in areas where these crops are grown.

"...the dust high in the air is what most people notice. While this "dirty air" contains particles of the most valuable portions of the topsoil -- organic matter and clay -- it also contains only a small percentage of the soil moved by wind erosion. Most of the soil movement is within a foot of the ground. Under field conditions, soil begins to move when the wind velocity reaches about 13 miles per hour (mph) at 1 foot above the ground surface. Depending on their size and the strength of the wind, soil particles move in three different ways: saltation, suspension, and surface creep..."

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Service. Soil Erosion By Wind. 1989.

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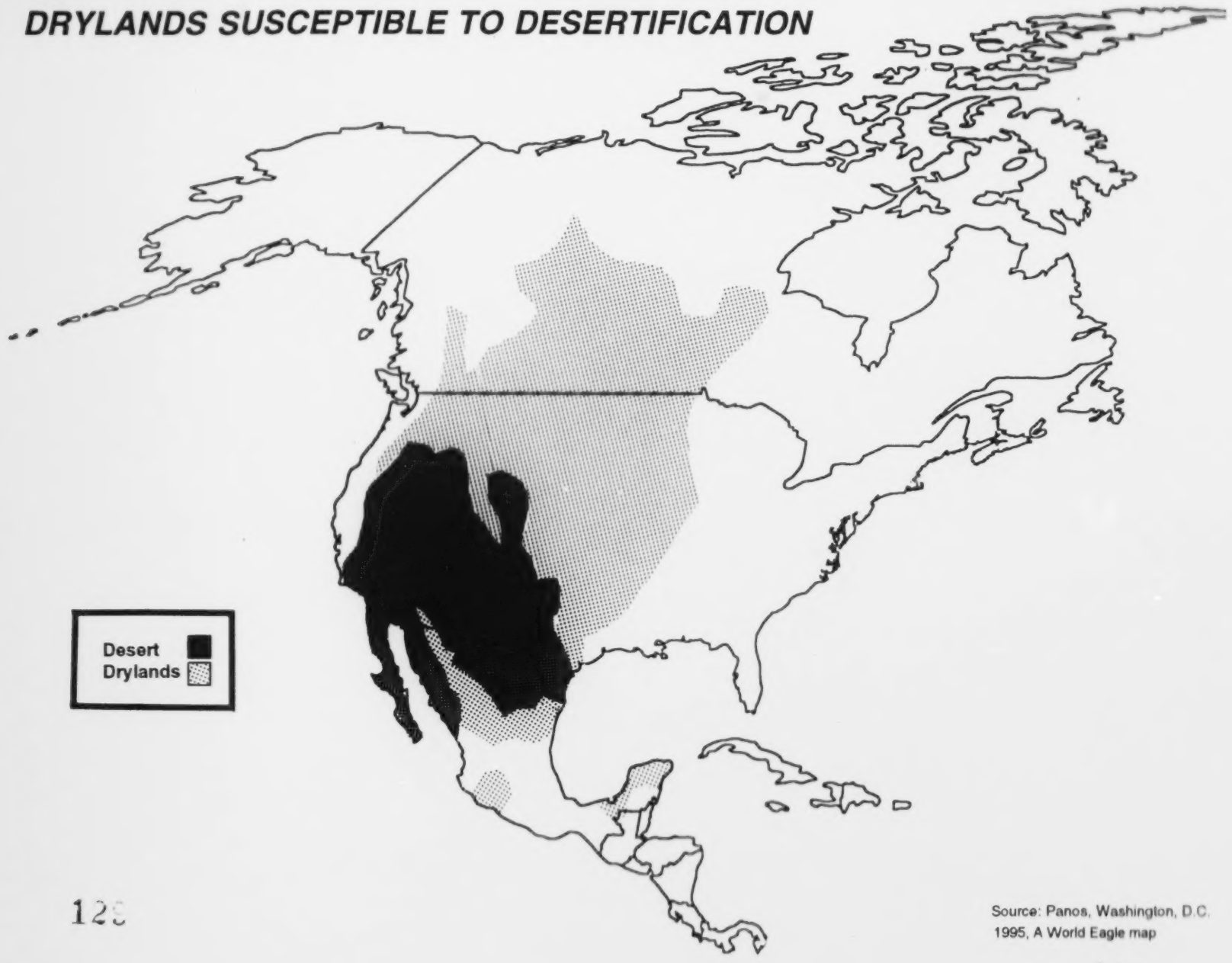
DRYLANDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DESERTIFICATION



Source: Panos, Washington, D.C.
1995, A World Eagle map

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES OF EACH COUNTRY

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Natural resources: negligible; pleasant climate fosters tourism

BAHAMAS
Natural resources: salt, aragonite, timber

BARBADOS
Natural resources: petroleum, fishing, natural gas

BELIZE
Natural resources: arable land potential, timber, fish

CANADA
Natural resources: nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, natural gas

COSTA RICA
Natural resources: hydropower potential

CUBA
Natural resources: cobalt, nickel, iron ore, copper, manganese, salt, timber, silica, petroleum

DOMINICA
Climate: tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds; heavy rainfall

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Natural resources: nickel, bauxite, gold, silver

EL SALVADOR
Natural resources: hydropower, geothermal power, petroleum

GRENADA
Natural resources: timber, tropical fruit, deepwater harbors

GUADELOUPE
Natural resources: cultivable land, beaches and climate that foster tourism

GUATEMALA
Natural resources: petroleum, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle

HAITI
Natural resources: bauxite

HONDURAS
Natural resources: timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish

JAMAICA
Natural resources: bauxite, gypsum, limestone

MARTINIQUE
Natural resources: coastal scenery and beaches, cultivable land

MEXICO
Natural resources: petroleum, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, timber

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Natural resources: phosphates (Curacao only), salt (Bonaire only)

NICARAGUA
Natural resources: gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, timber, fish

PANAMA
Natural resources: copper, mahogany forests, shrimp

PUERTO RICO
Natural resources: some copper and nickel, potential for onshore and offshore crude oil

ST. KITTS-NEVIS
Natural resources: negligible

ST. LUCIA
Natural resources: forests, sandy beaches, minerals (pumice), mineral springs, geothermal potential

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES
Natural resources: negligible

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, asphalt

UNITED STATES
Natural resources: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

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THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS OF EACH COUNTRY, AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

Industries: tourism, construction, light manufacturing (clothing, alcohol, household appliances)
Exports: $54.7 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: petroleum products 48%, manufactures 23%, food and live animals 4%, machinery and transport equipment 17%
partners: OECS 26%, Barbados 15%, Guyana 4%, Trinidad and Tobago 2%, US 0.3%

BAHAMAS

Industries: tourism, banking, cement, oil refining and transshipment, salt production, rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral welded steel pipe
Exports: $310 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: pharmaceuticals, cement, rum, crawfish
partners: US 51%, UK 7%, Norway 7%, France 6%, Italy 5%

BARBADOS

Industries: tourism, sugar, light manufacturing, component assembly for export, petroleum
Exports: $158 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: sugar and molasses, rum, other foods and beverages, chemicals, electrical components, clothing
partners: US 13%, UK 13%, Trinidad and Tobago 9%, Windward Islands 7.8%

BELIZE

Industries: garment production, citrus concentrates, sugar refining, rum, beverages, tourism
Exports: $116 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: sugar, citrus, clothing, fish products, bananas, molasses, wood
partners: US 51%, UK, other EC (1992)

CANADA

Industries: processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals, fish products, petroleum and natural gas
Exports: $133.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: newsprint, wood pulp, timber, crude petroleum, machinery, natural gas, aluminum, motor vehicles and parts; telecommunications equipment
partners: US, Japan, UK, Germany, South Korea, Netherlands, China

COSTA RICA

Exports: $1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: coffee, bananas, textiles, sugar
partners: US, Germany, Italy, Guatemala, El Salvador, Netherlands, UK, France
Industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer, plastic products

CUBA

Industries: sugar milling and refining, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals (particularly nickel), cement, fertilizers, consumer goods, agricultural machinery
Exports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: sugar, nickel, shellfish, tobacco, medical products, citrus, coffee
partners: Russia 28%, Canada 9%, China 5%, Ukraine 5%, Japan 4%, Spain 4% (1993 est.)

DOMINICA

Industries: soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes
Exports: $54.6 million (1992)
commodities: bananas, soap, bay oil, vegetables, grapefruit, oranges
partners: UK 50%, CARICOM countries, Italy, US

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Industries: tourism, sugar processing, ferronickel and gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco
Exports: $769 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: ferronickel, sugar, gold, coffee, cocoa
partners: US 56%, EC 22%, Puerto Rico 8% (1991)

EL SALVADOR

Industries: food processing, beverages, petroleum, nonmetallic products, tobacco, chemicals, textiles, furniture
Exports: $730 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: coffee, sugarcane, shrimp
partners: US, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Germany

GRENADA

Industries: food and beverage, textile, light assembly operations, tourism, construction
Exports: $19.9 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, fruit and vegetables, clothing, mace
partners: Netherlands, UK, Trinidad and Tobago, United States

GUADELOUPE

Industries: construction, cement, rum, sugar, tourism
Exports: $168 million (f.o.b., 1988)
commodities: bananas, sugar, rum
partners: France 68%, Martinique 22% (1987)

GUATEMALA

Industries: sugar, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, petroleum, metals, rubber, tourism
Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: coffee, sugar, bananas, cardamon, beef
partners: US 37%, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Germany, Honduras

HAITI

Industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, tourism, light assembly industries based on imported parts
Exports: $135 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: light manufactures 65%, coffee 19%, other agriculture 8%, other 8%
partners: US 84%, Italy 4%, France 3%, other industrial countries 6%, less developed countries 3% (1987)

HONDURAS

Industries: agricultural processing (sugar and coffee), textiles, clothing, wood products
Exports: $850 million (f.o.b., 1993 est)
commodities: bananas, coffee, shrimp, lobster, minerals, meat, lumber
partners: US 53%, Germany 11%, Belgium 8%, UK 5%

JAMAICA

Industries: tourism, bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures
Exports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, rum
partners: US 40%, UK 14%, Germany 10%, Canada 10%, Norway 7%

MARTINIQUE

Industries: construction, rum, cement, oil refining, sugar, tourism
Exports: $201.5 million (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities: refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples
partners: France 57.1%, Guadeloupe 31.5%, French Guiana 6.2%

MEXICO

Industries: food and beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, tourism
Exports: $50.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.), includes in-bond industries
commodities: crude oil, oil products, coffee, silver, engines, motor vehicles, cotton, consumer electronics
partners: US 74%, Japan 8%, EC 4% (1992 est.)

continued

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MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS - continued

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Industries: tourism (Curacao and Sint Maarten), petroleum refining (Curacao), petroleum transshipment facilities (Curacao and Bonaire), light manufacturing (Curacao)
Exports: $240 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: petroleum products 98%
partners: US 39%, Brazil 9%, Colombia 6%

NICARAGUA

Industries: food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles, clothing, petroleum refining and distribution, beverages, footwear
Exports: $228 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: foodstuffs, cotton, coffee, chemicals
partners: EC 26%, US 26%, Japan, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico (1992)

PANAMA

Industries: manufacturing and construction activities, petroleum refining, brewing, cement and other construction material, sugar milling
Exports: $545 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: bananas 43%, shrimp 11%, sugar 4%, clothing 5%, coffee 2%
partners: US 38%, EC, Central America and Caribbean

PUERTO RICO

Industries: manufacturing accounts for 55.5% of GDP; manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, food products, instruments; tourism
Exports: $21.8 billion (1992)
commodities: pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, canned tuna, rum, beverage concentrates, medical equipment, instruments
partners: US 88.3% (1990)

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Industries: sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt, copra, clothing, footwear, beverages
Exports: $32.4 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: sugar, clothing, electronics, postage stamps
partners: US 53%, UK 22%, Trinidad and Tobago 5%, OECS 5% (1988)

ST. LUCIA

Industries: clothing, assembly of electronic components, beverages, corrugated cardboard boxes, tourism, lime processing, coconut processing
Exports: $122.8 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: bananas 60%, clothing, cocoa, vegetables, fruits, coconut oil
partners: UK 56%, US 22%, CARICOM 19% (1991)

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES

Industries: food processing, cement, furniture, clothing, starch
Exports: $77.5 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: bananas, eddoes and dasheen (taro), arrowroot starch, tennis racquets
partners: UK 54%, CARICOM 34%, US 10%

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Industries: petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement, beverage, cotton textiles
Exports: $122.8 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: bananas 60%, clothing, cocoa, vegetables, fruits, coconut oil
partners: UK 56%, US 22%, CARICOM 19% (1991)

UNITED STATES

Industries: leading industrial power in the world, highly diversified and technologically advanced; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining
Exports: $449 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: capital goods, automobiles, industrial supplies and raw materials, consumer goods, agricultural products
partners: Western Europe 24.3%, Canada 22.1%, Japan 10.5% (1993 est.)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

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IMPORTS
The Products Each Country Chooses To Buy, and From Whom

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Imports: $260.9 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals, oil
partners: US 27%, UK 16%, Canada 4%, OECS 3%, other 50%

BAHAMAS
Imports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b.,1992)
commodities: foodstuffs, manufactured goods, mineral fuels, crude oil
partners: US 32%, Japan 17%, Nigeria 12%, Denmark 7%, Norway 6%

BARBADOS
Imports: $465 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: machinery, foodstuffs, construction materials, chemicals, fuel, electrical components
partners: US 33%, UK 11%, Trinidad and Tobago 11%, Japan 5%

BELIZE
Imports: $273 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals
partners: US 57%, UK 8%, other EC 7%, Mexico (1992)

CANADA
Imports: $125.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: crude oil, chemicals, motor vehicles and parts, durable consumer goods, electronic computers; telecommunications equipment and parts
partners: US, Japan, UK, Germany, France, Mexico, Taiwan, South Korea

COSTA RICA
Imports: $2.9 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: raw materials, consumer goods, capital equipment, petroleum
partners: US, Japan, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Germany

CUBA
Imports: $2.9 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: raw materials, consumer goods, capital equipment, petroleum
partners: US, Japan, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Germany

DOMINICA
Imports: $97.5 million (1992)
commodities: manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, food, chemicals
partners: US 25%, CARICOM, UK, Canada

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Imports: $2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities: foodstuffs, petroleum, cotton and fabrics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals
partners: US 50%

EL SALVADOR
Imports: $1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: raw materials, consumer goods, capital goods
partners: US, Guatemala, Mexico, Venezuela, Germany

GRENADA
Imports: $103.2 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: food 25%, manufactured goods 22%, machinery 20%, chemicals 10%, fuel 6% (1989)
partners: US 29%, UK, Trinidad and Tobago, Japan, Canada (1989)

GUADELOUPE
Imports: $1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1988)
commodities: vehicles, foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, petroleum products
partners: France 64%, Italy, FRG, US (1987)

GUATEMALA
Imports: $2.6 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: fuel and petroleum products, machinery, grain, fertilizers, motor vehicles
partners: US 45%, Mexico, Venezuela, Japan, Germany

HAITI
Imports: $423 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: machines and manufactures 34%, food and beverages 22%, petroleum products 14%, chemicals 10%, fats and oils 9%
partners: US 64%, Netherlands Antilles 5%, Japan 5%, France 4%, Canada 3%, Germany 3% (1987)

HONDURAS
Imports: $1.1 billion (c.i.f. 1993 est)
commodities: machinery and transport equipment, chemical products, manufactured goods, fuel and oil, foodstuffs
partners: US 50%, Mexico 8%, Guatemala 6%

JAMAICA
Imports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: fuel, other raw materials, construction materials, food, transport equipment, other machinery and equipment
partners: US 53%, UK 5%, Venezuela 6%, Germany 5%, Japan 4.0%

MARTINIQUE
Imports: $1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1991)
commodities: petroleum products, crude oil, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods
partners: France 62.2%, UK, Italy, Germany, Japan, US

MEXICO
Imports: $65.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.), includes in-bond industries
commodities: metal-working machines, steel mill products, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, car parts for assembly, repair parts for motor vehicles, aircraft, and aircraft parts
partners: US 74%, Japan, 11%, EC 6% (1992)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Imports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: crude petroleum 64%, food, manufactures
partners: Venezuela 26%, US 18%, Colombia 6%, Netherlands 6%, Japan 5%

NICARAGUA
Imports: $907 million (c.i.f., 1992)
commodities: petroleum, food, chemicals, machinery, clothing
partners: US 26%, Venezuela, Costa Rica, EC, Guatemala (1992)

PANAMA
Imports: $2.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: capital goods 21%, crude oil 11%, foodstuffs 9%, consumer goods, chemicals
partners: US 35%, EC, Central America and Caribbean, Japan

PUERTO RICO
Imports: $14.8 billion (1992)
commodities: chemicals, clothing, food, fish, petroleum products
partners: US 68.8% (1990)

ST. KITTS-NEVIS
Imports: $100 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: foodstuffs, intermediate manufactures, machinery, fuels
partners: US 36%, UK 17%, Trinidad and Tobago 6%, Canada 3%, Japan 3%, OECS 4% (1988)

continued

IMPORTS - continued

ST. LUCIA

Imports: $276 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: manufactured goods 21%, machinery and transportation equipment 21%, food and live animals, chemicals, fuels
partners: US 34%, CARICOM 17%, UK 14%, Japan 7%, Canada 4% (1991)

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES

Imports: $118.6 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Imports: $900 million (f.o.b. , 1993)
commodities: machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, live animals (1992)
partners: US 41%, Venezuela 10%, UK 8%, other EC 8%

UNITED STATES

Imports: $582 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities: crude oil and refined petroleum products, machinery, automobiles, consumer goods, industrial raw materials, food and beverages
partners: Canada, 19.3%, Western Europe 18.1%, Japan 18.1% (1993 est.)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

IMPORTING NATIONS AND EXPORTING NATIONS

-- Estimates are for year 1993 --

IMPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Imports Than Exports	At Least TWICE the Dollar Value of Imports Over Exports
Costa Rica	Antigua& Barbuda
Cuba	Bahamas
Dominica	Barbados
Honduras	Belize
Jamaica	Dominican Republic
Mexico	El Salvador
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Grenada
United States	Guadeloupe
	Guatemala
	Haiti
	Martinique
	Netherlands Antilles
	Nicaragua
	Panama
	St. Kitts-Nevis
	St. Lucia

EXPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Exports Than Imports	At Least TWICE the Dollar Value of Exports Over Imports
Canada	none
Puerto Rico	
Trinidad & Tobago	

A World Eagle Table.
Source: The 1994 World Factbook Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.

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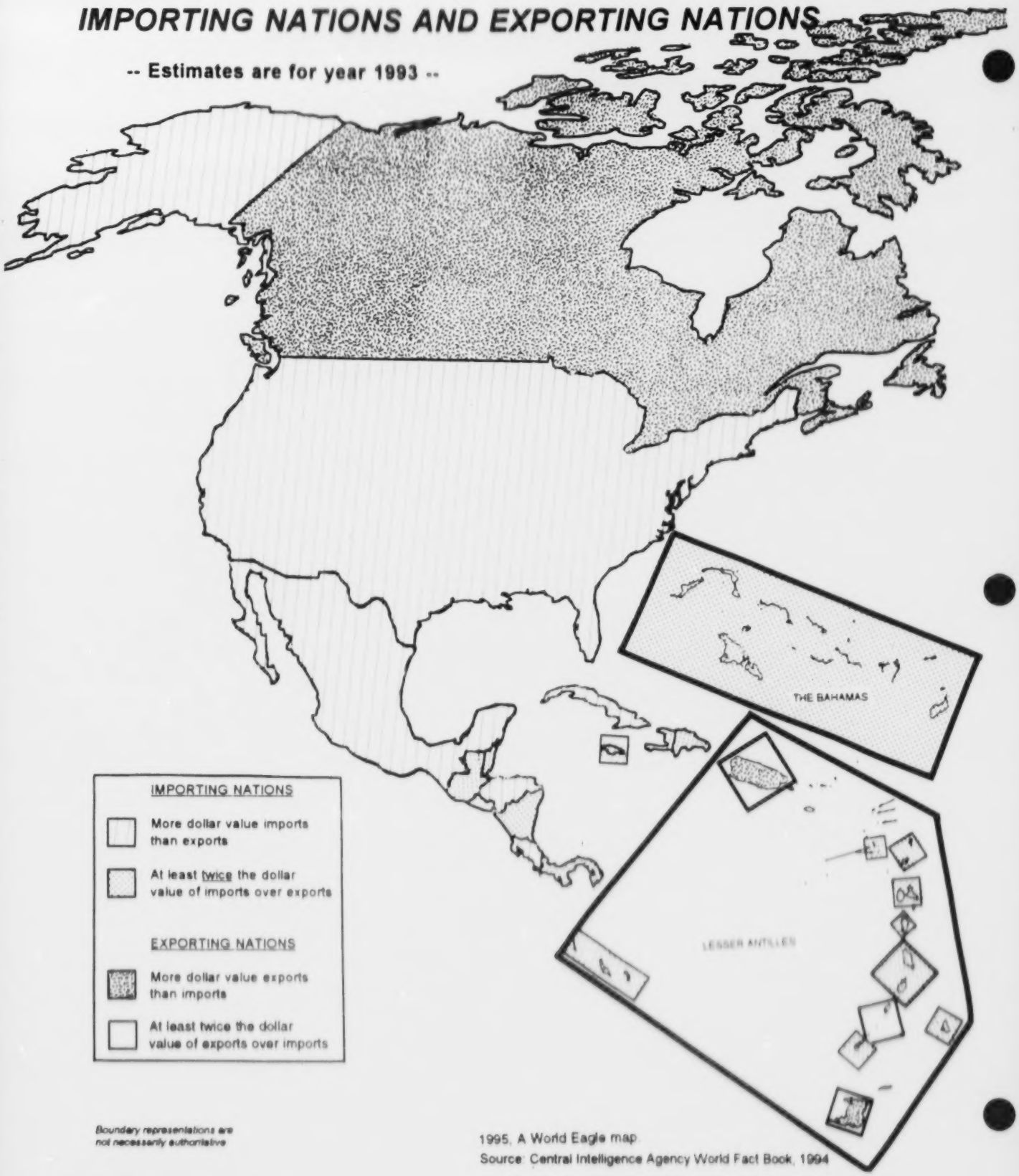
IMPORTING NATIONS AND EXPORTING NATIONS

-- Estimates are for year 1993 --



IMPORTING NATIONS

More dollar value imports than exports

At least twice the dollar value of imports over exports

EXPORTING NATIONS

More dollar value exports than imports

At least twice the dollar value of exports over imports

Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative

1995, A World Eagle map
Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

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THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Labor force: 30,000
by occupation: commerce and services 82%, agriculture 11%, industry 7% (1983)

BAHAMAS
Labor force: 127,400
by occupation: government 30%, hotels and restaurants 25%, business services 10%, agriculture 5% (1989)

BARBADOS
Labor force: 120,900 (1991)
by occupation: services and government 37%, commerce 22%, manufacturing and construction 22%, transportation, storage, communications, and financial institutions 9%, agriculture 8%, utilities 2% (1985 est.)

BELIZE
Labor force: 51,500
by occupation: agriculture 30%, services 16%, government 15.4%, commerce 11.2%, manufacturing 10.3%
note: shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel (1985)

CANADA
Labor force: 13.38 million
by occupation: services 75%, manufacturing 14%, agriculture 4%, construction 3%, other 4% (1988)

COSTA RICA
Labor force: 868,300
by occupation: industry and commerce 35.1%, government and services 33%, agriculture 27%, other 4.9% (1985 est.)

CUBA
Labor force: 4,620,800 economically active population (1988); 3,578,800 in state sector
by occupation: services and government 30%, industry 22%, agriculture 20%, commerce 11%, construction 10%, transportation and communications 7% (June 1990)

DOMINICA
Labor force: 25,000
by occupation: agriculture 40%, industry and commerce 32%, services 28% (1984)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Labor force: 2.3 million to 2.6 million
by occupation: agriculture 49%, services 33%, industry 18% (1986)

EL SALVADOR
Labor force: 1.7 million (1982 est.)
by occupation: agriculture 40%, commerce 16%, manufacturing 15%, government 13%, financial services 9%, transportation 6%, other 1%
note: shortage of skilled labor and a large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation (1984 est.)

GRENADA
Labor force: 36,000
by occupation: services 31%, agriculture 24%, construction 8%, manufacturing 5%, other 32% (1985)

GUADELOUPE
Labor force: 120,000
by occupation: services, government, and commerce 53.0%, industry 25.8%, agriculture 21.2%

GUATEMALA
Labor force: 2.5 million
by occupation: agriculture 60%, services 13%, manufacturing 12%, commerce 7%, construction 4%, transport 3%, utilities 0.7%, mining 0.3% (1985)

HAITI
Labor force: 2.3 million
by occupation: agriculture 66%, services 25%, industry 9%
note: shortage of skilled labor, unskilled labor abundant (1982)

HONDURAS
Labor force: 1.3 million
by occupation: agriculture 62%, services 20%, manufacturing 9%, construction 3%, other 6% (1985)

JAMAICA
Labor force: 1,062,100
by occupation: services 41%, agriculture 22.5%, industry 19%, unemployed 17.5% (1989)

MARTINIQUE
Labor force: 100,000
by occupation: service industry 31.7%, construction and public works 29.4%, agriculture 13.1%, industry 7.3%, fisheries 2.2%, other 16.3%

MEXICO
Labor force: 26.2 million (1990)
by occupation: services 31.7%, agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing 28%, commerce 14.6%, manufacturing 11.1%, construction 8.4%, transportation 4.7%, mining and quarrying 1.5%

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Labor force: 89,000
by occupation: government 65%, industry and commerce 28% (1983)

NICARAGUA
Labor force: 1.086 million
by occupation: services 43%, agriculture 44%, industry 13% (1986)

PANAMA
Labor force: 921,000 (1992 est.)
by occupation: government and community services 31.8%, agriculture, hunting, and fishing 26.8%, commerce, restaurants, and hotels 16.4%, manufacturing and mining 9.4%, construction 3.2%, transportation and communications 6.2%, finance, insurance, and real estate 4.3%
note: shortage of skilled labor, but an oversupply of unskilled labor

PUERTO RICO
Labor force: 1.17 million (1992)
by occupation: government 20%, manufacturing 14%, trade 17%, construction 5%, communications and transportation 5%, other 39% (1992)

ST. KITTS-NEVIS
Labor force: 20,000 (1981)

ST. LUCIA
Labor force: 43,800
by occupation: agriculture 43.4%, services 38.9%, industry and commerce 17.7% (1983 est.)

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES
Labor force: 67,000 (1984 est.)
by occupation: NA

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
Labor force: 463,900
by occupation: construction and utilities 18.1%, manufacturing, mining, and quarrying 14.8%, agriculture 10.9%, other 56.2% (1985 est.)

UNITED STATES
Labor force: 129.525 million (includes armed forces and unemployed); civilian labor force 128.040 million) (1993)
by occupation: managerial and professional 27.1%; technical, sales and administrative support 30.9%; services 13.8%; manufacturing, mining, transportation, and crafts 25.5%; farming, forestry, and fishing 2.8%

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

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NORTH AMERICA'S SHARE OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION, 1993

	Crude Oil 1,000 b/d	Liquid Natural Gas 1,000 b/d	Dry Natural Gas trillion ft³	Coal million short tons	Hydro-Electric billion kwh	Nuclear billion kwh
Antigua & Barbuda	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barbados	1	--	--	--	--	--
Belize	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	1,680	--	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	22	2	--	--	--	--
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guadeloupe	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haiti	--	--	--	--	--	--
Honduras	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	--	--	--	--	--	--
Martinique	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	2,671	457	6.92	6.45	20.0	4.7
Netherlands Antilles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--
Panama	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--	--	--
St Kitts-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--
St. Vincent & Grenadines	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinidad & Tobago	122	7	6.22	--	--	--
United States	6,847	1,736	18.24	945.42	268.2	610.3
TOTAL	11,343	2,705	30.22	1,027.96	610.8	703.6

1995, A World Eagle Chart. Source U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. International Energy Annual 1995.

NORTH AMERICA'S SHARE OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 1993

	Petroleum 1,000 b/d	Dry Natural Gas billion ft³	Coal million short tons	Hydro-Electric billion kwh	Nuclear billion kwh
Antigua &Barbuda	--	--	--	--	--
Bahamas	15	--	--	--	--
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--
Belize	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	1,661	2,789	52.39	319.1	88.6
Costa Rica	26	--	0.04	3.5	--
Cuba	175	--	0.14	0.1	--
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	66	--	0.06	0.9	--
El Salvador	23	--	--	1.5	--
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--
Guadeloupe	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	32	--	--	2.1	--
Haiti	--	--	--	0.3	--
Honduras	18	--	--	2.1	--
Jamaica	52	--	0.04	0.1	--
Martinique	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	1,841	968	7.26	20.0	4.7
Netherlands Antilles	63	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	15	--	--	0.3	--
Panama	43	--	--	1.7	--
Puerto Rico	158	--	0.17	0.3	--
St Kitts-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--
St. Vincent & Grenadines	--	--	--	--	--
Trinidad & Tobago	22	218	--	--	--
United States	17,237	20,293	925.94	296.7	610.3
TOTAL	21,447	24,268	986.04	648.7	703.6

1995, World Eagle chart. Source: U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration International Energy Annual 1995.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

- in million kilowatt hours -

	1989	1992
Antigua & Barbuda	94	95
Bahamas	925	975
Barbados	441	537
Belize	95	110
Canada	499,536	520,857
Costa Rica	3,350	4,144
Cuba	15,240	12,49 2
Dominica	30	31
Dominican Republic	5,300	5,330
El Salvador	2,098	2,457
Grenada	50	62
Guadeloupe	683	690
Guatemala	2,319	2,340
Haiti	470	475
Honduras	2,033	2,313
Jamaica	2 ,728	2,735
Martinique	612	735
Mexico	118 ,102	121,762
Netherlands Antilles	737	853
Nicaragua	1,361	1,601
Panama	2,664	3,016
Puerto Rico	14,310	16,438
St Kitts-Nevis	37	40
St. Lucia	104	107
St. Vincent & Grenadines	48	51
Trinidad & Tobago	3,436	3,945
United States	2,959,906	3,074,504

OTHER

World	11,017,011	12,026,747
Former U.S.S.R	1,698,400	*1,712,900
Northh America	3,638,997	3,781,147
China	537,846	753,940
West Germany	435,500	537,134
South Africa	¶163,604	169,145
Zaire	¶6142	6,180

* 1991
¶ 1989

Source: Energy Statistics Yearbook,1992, Table 34, United Nations

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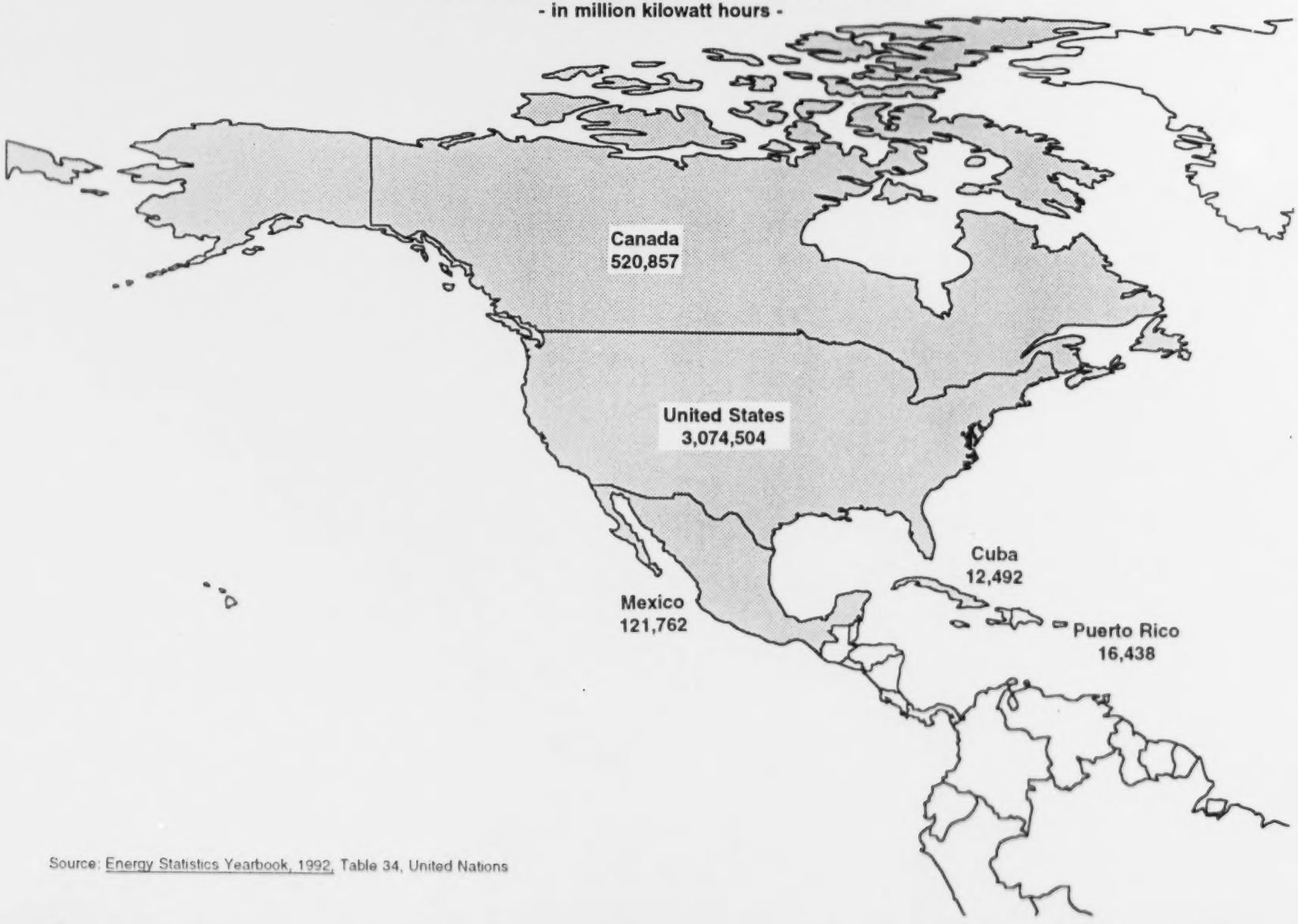
FIVE NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES PRODUCING THE MOST ELECTRICITY, 1992

- in million kilowatt hours -



Source: Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1992, Table 34, United Nations

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CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY

[**In million metric tons.** Covers both ingots and steel for castings and excludes wrought (puddled) iron]

COUNTRY	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
World [1]	**718.2**	**672.8**	**718.3**	**727.1**	**721.2**	**741.2**	**783.3**	**785.0**	**767.0**	**725.1**
United States [1]	**101.5**	**76.8**	**83.9**	**80.1**	**74.0**	**80.9**	**91.8**	[2]**88.9**	[2]**89.7**	**79.1**
Argentina	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.9	[2]3.6	[2]3.0
Australia [3]	7.9	5.4	4.6	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.0
Austria	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.9	[2]4.3	4.1
Belgium	12.3	10.3	11.4	10.8	9.8	9.8	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.3
Brazil	15.3	14.7	18.4	20.5	21.2	22.1	24.6	25.0	20.5	22.6
Bulgaria	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.0
Canada	**15.9**	**12.8**	**14.7**	**13.5**	**14.1**	**14.7**	**14.8**	[2]**15.0**	[2]**12.2**	**13.0**
China: Mainland	39.0	41.9	45.6	49.5	54.8	58.9	62.1	64.2	68.9	71.0
Czechoslovakia	15.2	15.0	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.5	14.8	12.1
Finland	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
France	23.2	17.6	19.0	18.8	17.9	17.7	19.1	19.5	19.3	18.7
Germany	51.1	42.9	47.0	48.4	45.1	44.4	49.1	48.9	43.7	41.6
Greece	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hungary	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.0
India	9.4	10.1	10.3	11.2	11.4	12.3	13.0	12.9	13.0	(NA)
Indonesia [4]	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	[2]2.0	[2]2.0	[2]2.1	(NA)
Italy	26.5	21.8	24.1	23.9	22.9	22.9	23.9	25.5	25.6	25.3
Japan	111.4	97.2	105.6	105.3	98.3	98.5	105.7	107.9	110.3	109.6
Luxembourg	4.6	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4
Mexico	**7.0**	**6.7**	**7.3**	**7.2**	**7.0**	**7.2**	**7.3**	**7.3**	**8.2**	**7.5**
Netherlands	5.3	4.5	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.2
North Korea [2 4]	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	(NA)
Poland	18.6	16.2	15.2	15.4	16.3	16.3	15.9	13.1	12.2	9.3
Romania	10.7	13.3	15.2	14.6	15.0	14.6	15.1	15.2	10.6	7.8
South Africa	9.1	7.2	7.8	8.6	8.1	9.1	8.8	9.3	8.7	9.4
South Korea	14.4	16.4	17.8	18.6	18.8	19.5	21.3	23.7	24.5	27.9
Soviet Union	147.9	152.5	154.2	154.7	160.6	161.9	163.0	160.1	154.4	(NA)
Spain	12.6	13.3	13.4	14.7	[2]12.1	[2]11.6	[2]11.7	[2]12.6	[2]12.8	12.7
Sweden	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	[2]4.5	(NA)
Turkey	1.7	3.6	4.1	4.7	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.6
United Kingdom	11.3	15.0	15.1	15.7	14.7	17.4	19.0	18.7	17.8	16.5
Venezuela	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9
Yugoslavia	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.6	2.2

NA Not available. [1] Excludes steel for castings made in foundries operated by companies not producing ingots. [2] Estimated. [3] For year ending June 30. [4] Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Source: Except as noted, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, NY, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Industrial Statistics Yearbook*, vol. II, annuals, (copyright).

Source: 1994 U.S. Statistical Abstract, Bureau of Census.

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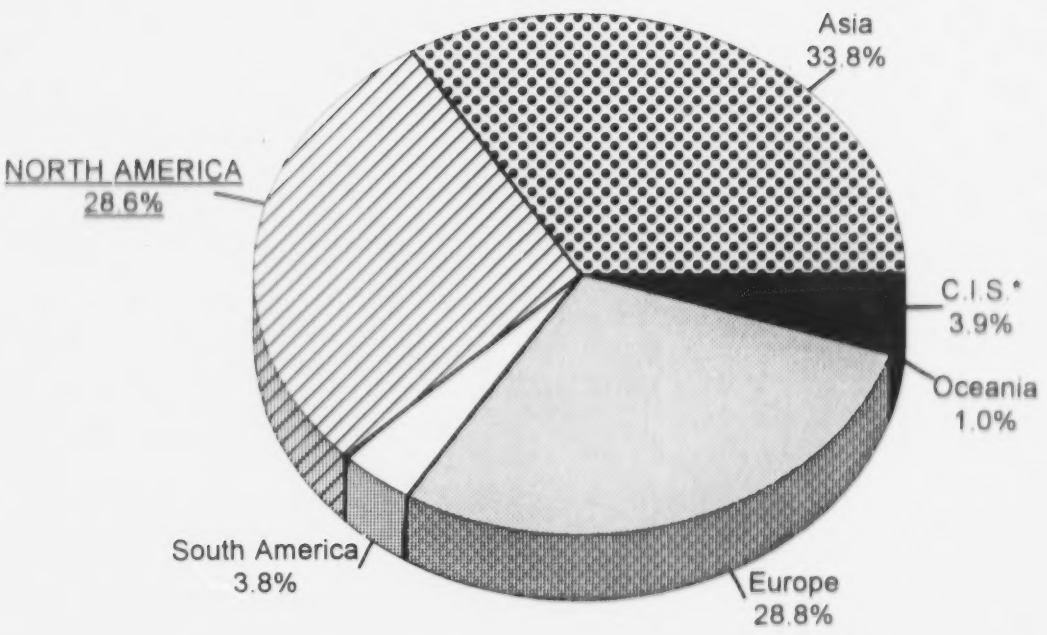
NORTH AMERICA PRODUCES OVER ONE-QUARTER OF THE WORLD'S AUTOMOBILES

Total World Production: 46,856,193 vehicles



*Commonwealth of Independent States = The states of the Former U.S.S.R, minus Lativia, Lithuania, and Estonia

Source: American Automobile Manufacturers Association, Motor Vehicle Facts & Figures 1994.

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WORLD PRODUCTION OF MAJOR MINERAL COMMODITIES

COUNTRY	Unit	1990	1991	1992, est.	1993, est.	Leading producers, 1992
MINERAL FUELS [1]						
Coal	Mil. metric tons	4,745	4,506	4,527	(NA)	China, United States, Russia
Dry natural gas	Tril. cu. ft.	73.7	74.8	75.0	(NA)	Russia, United States, Canada
Natural gas plant liquids [2]	Mil. barrels [3]	1,728	1,809	1,868	(NA)	United States, Saudi Arabia, Canada
Petroleum, crude	Mil. barrels [3]	22,072	21,938	21,993	(NA)	Saudi Arabia, Russia, United States
Petroleum, refined	Mil. barrels [3]	23,791	23,624	(NA)	(NA)	United States, Russia, Japan (for 1991)
NONMETALLIC MINERALS						
Cement, hydraulic	Mil. metric tons	1,148	1,190	1,254	1,266	China, Japan, United States
Diamond, gem and industrial	1,000 carats	110,919	105,855	107,771	(NA)	Australia, Russia, Botswana
Nitrogen in ammonia	Mil. metric tons	97.1	94.0	92.5	92.5	China, United States, Russia
Phosphate rock	Mil. metric tons	162	150	144	131	United States, China, Morocco
Potash, marketable	Mil. metric tons	27.8	26.1	24.3	22.4	Canada, Belarus, Russia
Salt	Mil. metric tons	184	192	185	185	United States, China, Germany
Sulfur, elemental basis	Mil. metric tons	58.1	55.0	52.4	53.0	United States, Russia, Canada
METALS						
Aluminum [4]	Mil. metric tons	19.3	19.5	19.2	19.0	United States, Russia, Canada
Bauxite, gross weight	Mil. metric tons	108.6	108.2	103.6	101.0	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica
Chromite, gross weight [2]	1,000 metric tons	12,968	13,445	10,896	10,000	Kazakhstan, South Africa, India
Copper, metal content [5]	1,000 metric tons	9,017	9,187	9,290	9,300	Chile, United States, Japan
Gold, metal content	Metric tons	2,133	2,149	2,248	2,290	South Africa, United States, Australia
Iron ore, gross weight [6]	Mil. metric tons	982	956	930	940	China, Brazil, Australia
Lead, metal content [5]	1,000 metric tons	3,353	3,276	3,242	3,200	Australia, United States, China
Manganese ore, gross weight	Mil. metric tons	25.3	21.2	19.9	20.4	Ukraine, China, South Africa
Nickel, metal content [5]	1,000 metric tons	965	949	922	826	Russia, Canada, New Caledonia
Steel, crude	Mil. metric tons	771	736	721	728	Japan, United States, China
Tin, metal content [5]	1,000 metric tons	222	203	179	175	China, Brazil, Indonesia
Zinc, metal content [5]	1,000 metric tons	7,184	7,170	7,137	7,000	Canada, Australia, China

NA Not available. [1] Source: Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual*. 1992 data preliminary. [2] Excludes China: Mainland. [3] 42-gallon barrels. [4] Unalloyed ingot metal. [5] Mine output. [6] Includes iron ore concentrates and iron ore agglomerates.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1994*.

Source: 1994 U.S. Statistical Abstract, Bureau of Census.

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Coarse Grains, Total, Year 1992
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	802,428
N/C America	238,072
United States	187,750
Canada	24,416
Mexico	21,878
Guatemala	1,448
El Salvador	846
Honduras	729

Soy-bean, Total, Year 1992
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	111,011
N/C America	51,707
United States	49,221
Canada	1,900
Mexico	*520
Guatemala	*52
Nicaragua	12
El Salvador	#2

Wheat, Total, Year 1992
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	564,457
N/C America	96,846
United States	65,374
Canada	27,825
Mexico	*3,622
Guatemala	24
Honduras	#1

Roots and Tubers, Total, Year 1992
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	603,195
N/C America	26,862
United States	19,524
Canada	3,333
Mexico	#1323
Haiti	#768
Cuba	744
Dominican Republic	#289

Coffee (green), Total, Year 1992
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	5,808
N/C America	971
Mexico	*184
Guatemala	*177
El Salvador	165
Costa Rica	148
Honduras	121
Nicaragua	*50

* unofficial
# FAO estimate

World Eagle table. Data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAO Production Yearbook 1993. Chapter V.

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NORTHERN AMERICAN SHARE OF WORLD TOTALS (SOME COMPARISON WITH OTHERS)

* = excluding Arab states

Estimated Book Production Distribution, 1991	Asia* 250,000	Europe	403,000	Africa*	13,000
	Oceania 12,000	Latin America	42,000	Arab States	6,500
		Northern America	102,000		
Estimated Number of Daily General Interest Newspapers 1992	Asia* 64	Europe & FSU	364	Africa*	15
	Oceania 213	Latin America	87	Arab States	37
		Northern America	205		
Estimated percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1992	Asia* 2.3%	Europe & FSU	10.7%	Africa*	1.0%
	Oceania 34.4%	Latin America	3.7%	Arab States	1.0%
		Northern America	43.9%		
Estimated Number of Radio Receivers per 1,000 people, 1991	Asia* 182	Europe	707	Africa*	170
	Oceania 985	Latin America	358	Arab States	251
		Northern America	2,009		
Estimated Number of Television Receivers per 1,000 people, 1991	Asia* 71	Europe	402	Africa *	37
	Oceania 371	Latin America	164	Arab States	103
		Northern America	797		
Estimated Number of World Long-Film Production, 1989	Asia* 2,940	Europe	770	Africa*	87
	Oceania 40	Latin America	235	Arab States	85
		Northern America	395	FSU	150
Estimated Cinema Seating per 1,000 people, 1989	Asia* 6.8	Europe	16	Africa*	2
	Oceania 19	Latin America	15	Arab States	4
		Northern America	55		

World Eagle table. Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1994.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION BY COUNTRY

COUNTRY	ENERGY CONSUMED [1] (coal equiv.)				ELECTRIC ENERGY PRODUCTION [2] (bil. kWh)		CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION [3] (mil. metric tons)		COAL PRODUCTION [4] (mil. metric tons)	
	Total (mil. metric tons)		Per capita (kilograms)							
	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
World	8,783	10,950	1,826	2,026	8,237	11,771	2,982	3,019	2,728	3,561
United States	2,691	2,757	11,795	10,799	[5]2,284	[5]3,041	424	371	719	854
Algeria	25	27	993	1,044	7	16	47	37	(Z)	[6](Z)
Argentina	50	65	1,537	1,977	40	51	25	25	(Z)	(Z)
Australia	91	127	5,351	7,298	(NA)	155	(NA)	26	(NA)	159
Austria	31	32	4,051	4,195	42	50	1	1	-	-
Bahrain	4	8	8,728	15,608	2	4	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Bangladesh [7]	4	9	35	77	3	8	(Z)	[6](Z)	(X)	(X)
Belgium	65	69	6,560	6,900	53	71	(X)	(X)	6	[6]1
Brazil	92	121	619	797	139	223	9	33	(NA)	5
Bulgaria	34	29	3,771	3,270	35	41	[6](Z)	(Z)	(Z)	[6](Z)
Burma [8]	2	2	48	55	1	3	2	[6]1	(Z)	[6](Z)
Canada	259	294	9,755	10,909	378	482	70	78	30	38
Chile	11	16	864	1,182	12	18	2	1	1	2
China: Mainland	545	933	481	811	301	621	106	138	596	[10]1,080
Taiwan [11]	39	76	2,126	3,645	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	(Z)	3	1
Colombia	20	26	627	848	21	35	7	22	4	21
Cuba	14	13	1,359	1,209	10	16	(Z)	[6]1	(X)	(X)
Czechoslovakia	99	89	6,317	5,666	73	89	(Z)	(Z)	[6]28	[6][9]23
Denmark	28	26	5,381	5,084	27	26	(Z)	6	(X)	(X)
Ecuador	6	8	539	757	3	6	10	15	(NA)	(NA)
Egypt	21	38	399	713	19	39	29	44	(X)	(X)
Ethiopia	1	1	16	29	1	1	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Finland	27	34	5,497	6,845	[5]39	[5]54	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
France [12]	257	311	4,535	5,457	[5]246	[5]420	1	3	[6]20	[6]11
Germany [13]	382	509	6,237	6,375	368	455	[14]5	[14]4	94	[6]76
Greece	20	32	1,998	3,169	23	35	-	[14]1	(X)	(X)
Hong Kong	7	11	1,277	1,920	13	29	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)
Hungary	39	38	3,730	3,574	24	28	2	2	[6]3	[6]2
India [8]	140	290	165	336	119	286	9	33	109	202
Indonesia	36	65	196	348	14	44	78	70	(Z)	7
Iran [15]	46	99	784	1,654	22	56	73	159	[6]1	[6]1
Iraq	11	18	589	970	11	29	130	101	(NA)	(NA)
Ireland	11	14	3,264	4,143	11	15	(X)	(X)	(Z)	(Z)
Israel	9	15	1,895	2,999	13	21	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)
Italy [16]	192	231	3,335	3,998	183	217	2	5	(Z)	(Z)
Japan	455	590	3,684	4,754	578	857	(Z)	1	18	8
Kuwait [17]	12	4	5,605	1,925	9	21	84	60	(NA)	(NA)
Libya	7	20	1,607	4,328	5	19	88	67	(X)	(X)
Malaysia	11	28	632	1,534	10	23	13	30	(X)	(Z)
Mexico	115	168	1,679	1,979	[5]87	[5]132	100	133	7	[6]10
Morocco	7	10	360	384	5	10	(Z)	(Z)	1	1
Netherlands	100	109	6,695	7,248	65	72	1	4	-	-
New Zealand [18]	11	20	3,338	5,838	22	30	(Z)	2	2	2
Nigeria	12	24	110	210	7	10	104	86	(Z)	[6](Z)
North Korea	49	96	2,230	4,308	35	54	(X)	(X)	[6]36	[6]41
Norway [19]	26	29	6,217	6,818	84	122	25	80	(Z)	(Z)
Pakistan [7]	17	35	141	290	15	44	(Z)	3	2	3
Peru	11	10	512	476	10	14	10	7	(Z)	[6](Z)
Philippines	18	26	292	405	18	26	1	(Z)	(Z)	1
Poland	177	121	4,630	3,167	122	136	(Z)	(Z)	193	[6]147
Portugal	13	19	1,268	1,960	15	29	(X)	(X)	(Z)	(Z)
Romania	99	70	4,254	3,025	67	64	12	8	8	[6]5
Saudi Arabia [16]	25	107	1,704	6,922	19	47	496	320	(NA)	(NA)
South Africa [20]	84	107	1,955	2,431	90	167	(X)	(X)	117	176
South Korea	52	130	1,206	2,977	40	119	(X)	(X)	19	17
Soviet Union (former)	1,592	1,867	5,502	6,415	1,294	1,726	603	566	493	543
Spain	88	120	2,270	3,065	109	152	2	1	[6]13	[6]15
Sudan	2	2	60	62	1	1	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Sweden	51	59	5,941	6,892	96	146	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Switzerland [21]	28	32	4,114	4,698	[5]47	56	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Syria	9	14	699	1,100	4	12	9	23	(X)	(X)
Tanzania	1	1	33	38	1	1	(X)	(X)	(Z)	[6](Z)
Thailand	17	46	317	833	15	48	(Z)	1	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	7	11	6,041	9,400	2	4	11	8	(NA)	(NA)
Tunisia	4	7	510	839	3	6	6	5	(X)	(X)
Turkey	31	59	555	1,036	23	58	2	4	4	3
United Arab Emirates	10	36	6,233	22,379	6	14	83	102	(NA)	(NA)

Source: 1994 U.S. Statistical Abstract, Bureau of Census.

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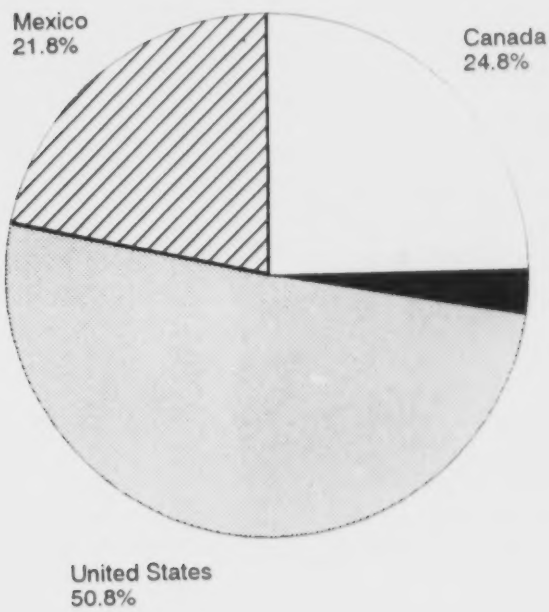
ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF NATURAL GAS IN NORTH AMERICA, JANUARY 1, 1995

All reserves figures except those for the C.I.S. and Canada are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. C.I.S. figures are "explored reserves", which include proves, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figures, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, include proved and some probable.

NORTH AMERICA: 319,894 billion cubic feet



	billion cubic feet		billion cubic feet
Barbados	5	Guatemala	10
Canada	79,231	Mexico	69,675
Cuba	100	Trinadad & Tobago	8,458
		United States	162,415

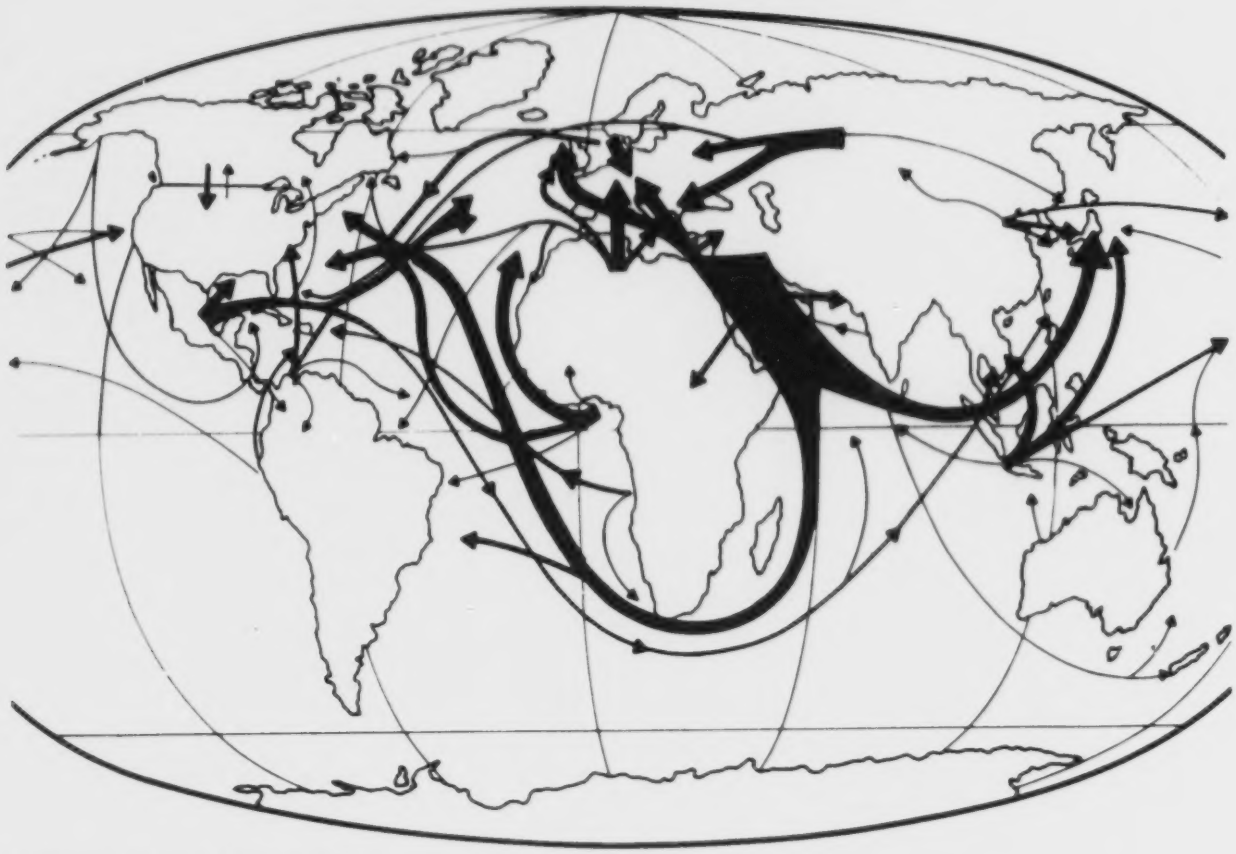
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA: 319,894
6.4% of the World's Total Reserves

WORLD TOTAL: 4,980,278

Source: The Worldwide Report by the Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1994.

INTERNATIONAL CRUDE OIL FLOW 1991

Japan a Dominant User of World Oil Exports



Department of Energy advises that arrows indicate origin and destination but not necessarily specific routes.

Major Importers of World 1991 International Crude Oil Flow

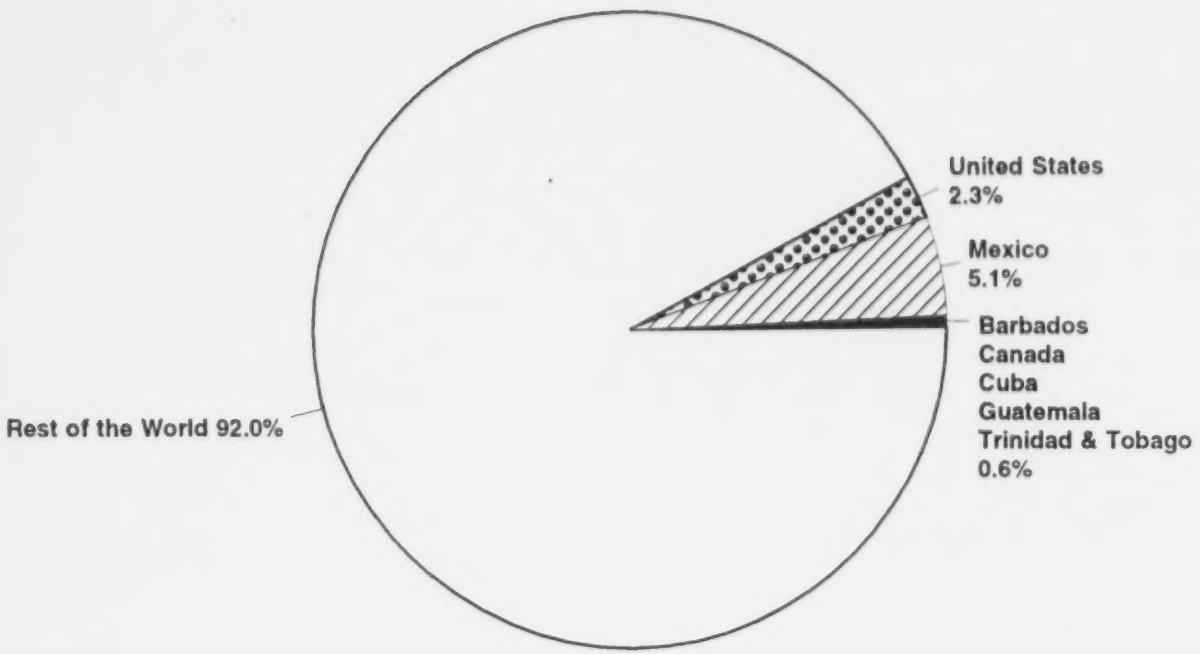
Far East and Oceania	
Japan	15.0%
Other	14.0%
Western Europe	36.0%
Eastern Europe and FSU *	2.9%
United States	20.0%
	87.9% of WORLD TOTAL

* FSU = Former Soviet Union

Source: U.S. Department of Energy. International Energy Annual, 1993.

ESTIMATED PROVED OIL RESERVES, JANUARY 1, 1995

World total: 999,760,837,000 billion barrels



Source: The Worldwide Report, Oil & Gas Journal, December 25, 1994.

ESTIMATED OIL PRODUCTION: 1994

(1,000 barrel/day)

Barbados	1.3
Canada	1,743.2
Cuba	21.0
Guatemala	7.6
Mexico	2,684.1
Trinidad & Tobago	129.4
United States	6,639.9
TOTAL	11,226.4
WORLD TOTAL	59,780.8
North America's Share of World Oil Production	18.77%

Source: The Worldwide Report, by the Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1994.

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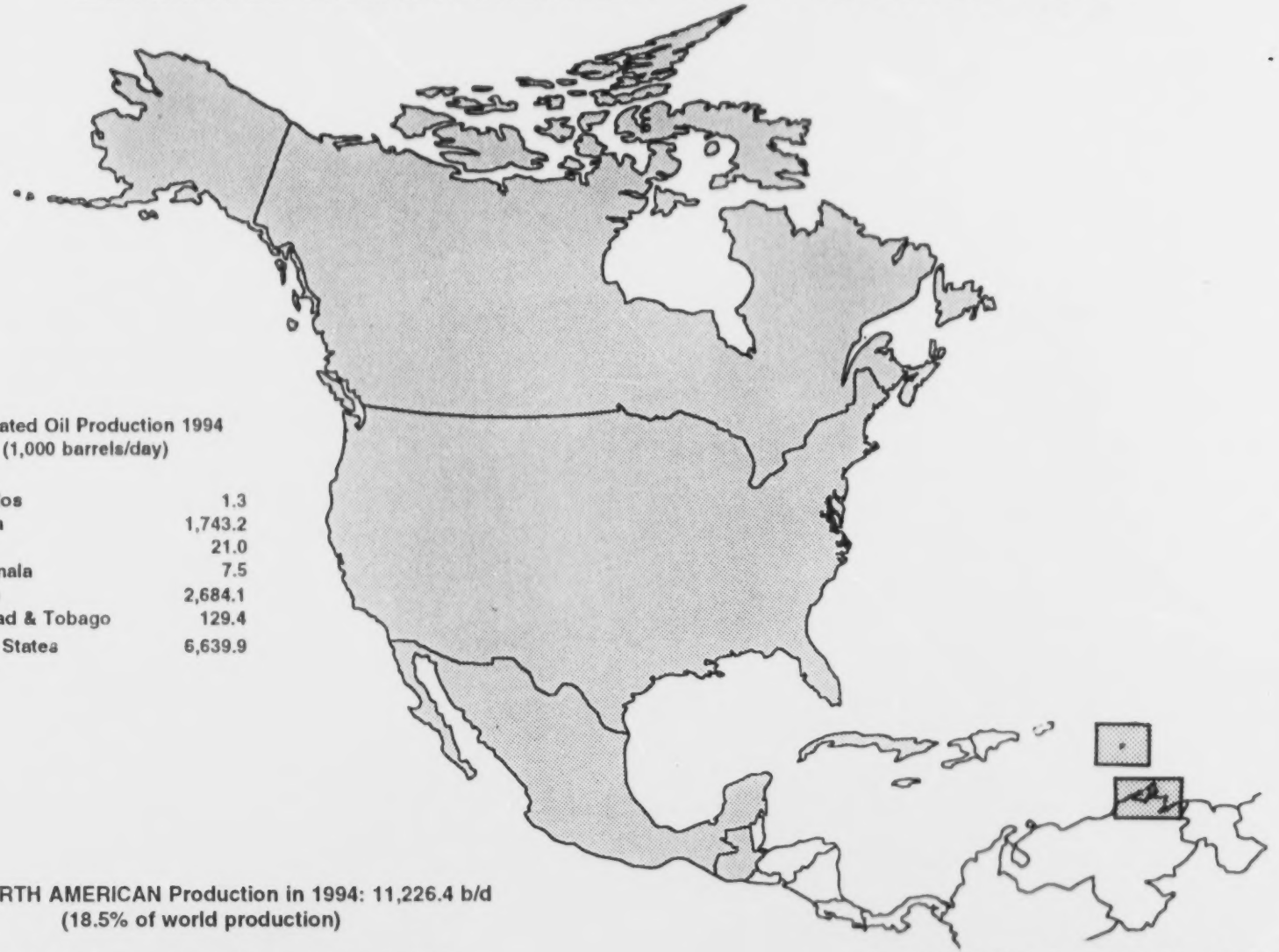
ESTIMATED NORTH AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTION: 1994



Estimated Oil Production 1994
(1,000 barrels/day)

Barbados	1.3
Canada	1,743.2
Cuba	21.0
Guatemala	7.5
Mexico	2,684.1
Trinadad & Tobago	129.4
United States	6,639.9

Total NORTH AMERICAN Production in 1994: 11,226.4 b/d
(18.5% of world production)

Total World Oil Production 1994: 60,411.6 barrels/day

Source: The Worldwide Report, by the Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1994. 1995, A World Eagle map.

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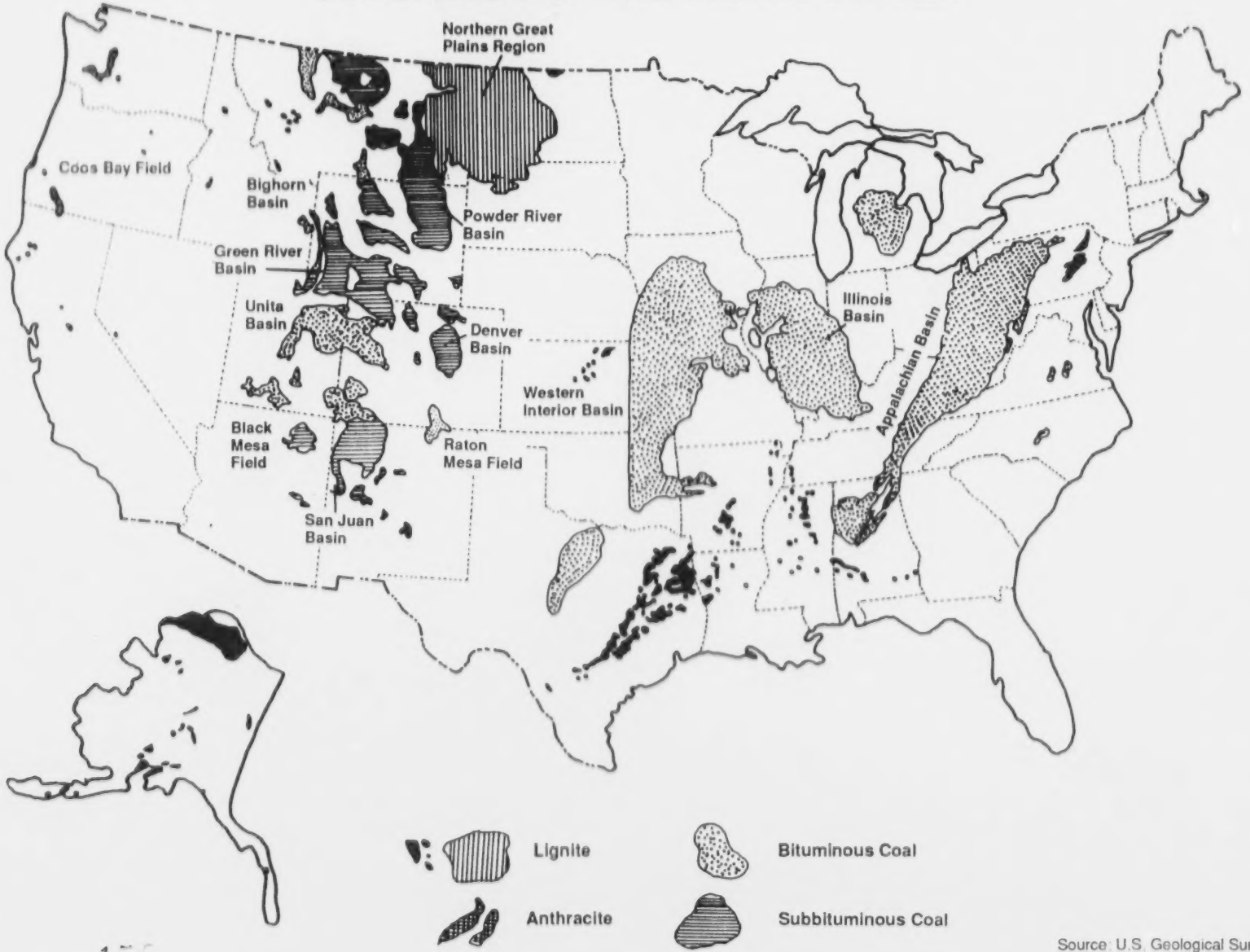
COALFIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES



Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

LOCATION OF MAJOR SOURCES OF SO_2 EMISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA AND PREVAILING WIND PATTERNS

This map clearly illustrates why Canada's efforts to control acid rain are concentrated in the seven eastern provinces, from Manitoba east. Most major Canadian sources of SO_2 emissions are located within this area, which is quite sensitive to acid precipitation. In addition, prevailing winds transport the pollution from the United States into these eastern portions of Canada.

- Areas having SO_2 emissions greater than 100,000 tonnes per year.
- Areas most sensitive to acid precipitation
- Prevailing wind patterns

Source: Canadian Embassy, Washington DC.
Acid Rain booklet, revised July 1989

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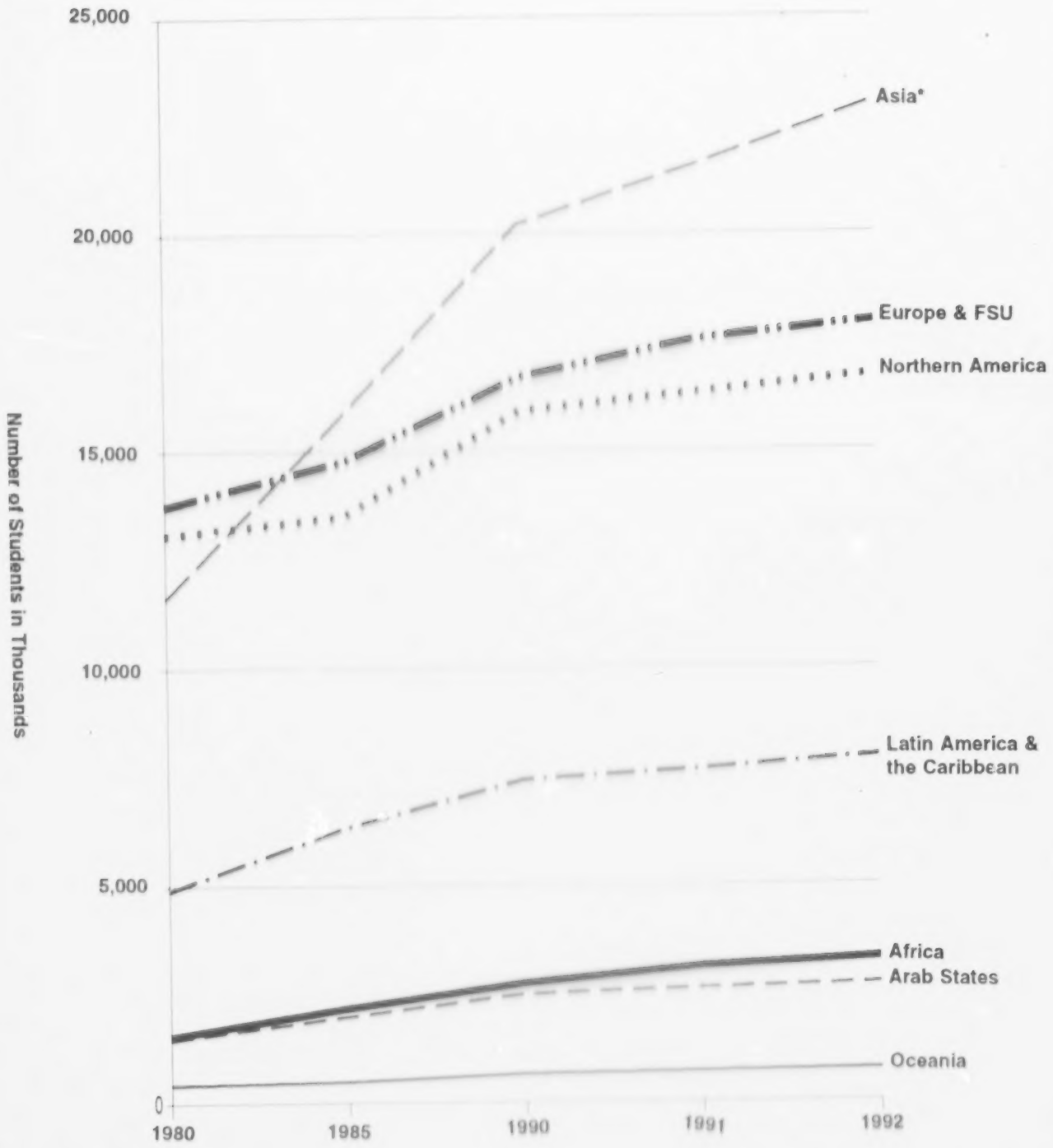
NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION



* excluding Arab States

World Eagle chart. Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1994.

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NUMBER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AS PERCENTAGE OF AGE GROUP, YEAR 1992 (selected countries)

Percentage of age group enrolled in education in 1992

	Primary		Secondary	
	Total	Female	Total	Female
Antigua & Barbuda	--	--	--	--
Bahamas	--	--	--	--
Barbados	--	--	--	--
Belize	--	--	--	--
Canada	107	106	104	104
Costa Rica	105	104	43	45
Cuba	--	--	--	--
Dominica	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic'	100	100	21	--
El Salvador	78	79	25	27
Grenada	--	--	--	--
Guadeloupe	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	79	73	28	--
Haiti	--	--	--	--
Honduras	105	107	19	34
Jamaica	106	108	62	66
Martinique	--	--	--	--
Mexico	113	111	55	55
Netherlands Antilles	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	102	104	44	46
Panama	106	105	60	--
Puerto Rico'	117	--	71	--
St Kitts-Nevis	--	--	--	--
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--
St. Vincent & Grenadines	--	--	--	--
Trinidad & Tobago	95	95	81	82
United States	104	103	--	--

' 1970 data

Source: 1995 World Development Report.

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CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

BELIZE
International disputes: border with Guatemala in dispute; negotiations to resolve the dispute have begun

CANADA
International disputes: maritime boundary disputes with the US; Saint Pierre and Miquelon is focus of maritime boundary dispute between Canada and France

CUBA
International disputes: US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay is leased to US and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease

EL SALVADOR
International disputes: land boundary dispute with Honduras mostly resolved by 11 September 1992 International Court of Justice (ICJ) decision; ICJ referred the maritime boundary in the Golfo de Fonseca to an earlier agreement in this century and advised that some tripartite resolution among El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua likely would be required

GUATEMALA
International disputes: maritime border with Belize in dispute; desultory negotiations to resolve the dispute have begun

HAITI
International disputes: claims US-administered Navassa Island

HONDURAS
International disputes: land boundary dispute with El Salvador mostly resolved by 11 September 1992 International Court of Justice (ICJ) decision; ICJ referred the maritime boundary in the Golfo de Fonseca to an earlier agreement in this century and advised that some tripartite resolution among El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua likely would be required

MEXICO
International disputes: claims Clipperton Island (French possession)

NICARAGUA
International disputes: territorial disputes with Colombia over the Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank; International Court of Justice (ICJ) referred the maritime boundary question in the Golfo de Fonseca to an earlier agreement in this century and advised that some tripartite resolution among El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua likely would be required

UNITED STATES
International disputes: maritime boundary disputes with Canada (Dixon Entrance, Beaufort Sea, Strait of Juan de Fuca); US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay is leased from Cuba and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease; Haiti claims Navassa Island; US has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation; Republic of Marshall Islands claims Wake Island

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There are no *Current Territorial Disputes* in: Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Puerto Rico, St.. Kitts-Nevis, St.. Lucia, St.. Vincent & Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago.

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

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OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

Overview: The economy is primarily service oriented, with tourism the most important determinant of economic performance. During the period 1986-91, real GDP expanded at an annual average rate of about 6%. Tourism makes a direct contribution to GDP of about 13% and also affects growth in other sectors—particularly in construction, communications, and public utilities. In 1992, reduced government capital spending and private sector investment, dampened by recession in the major world economies, slowed economic growth.

BAHAMAS

Overview: The Bahamas is a stable, developing nation whose economy is based primarily on tourism and offshore banking. Tourism alone provides about 40% of GDP and directly or indirectly employs about 50,000 people or 40% of the local work force. The economy has slackened in recent years, as the annual increase in the number of tourists slowed. Nonetheless, per capita GDP is one of the highest in the region.

BARBADOS

Overview: A per capita income of $8,700 gives Barbados one of the highest standards of living of all the small island states of the eastern Caribbean. Historically, the economy was based on the cultivation of sugarcane and related activities. In recent years, however, the economy has diversified into manufacturing and tourism. The tourist industry is now a major employer of the labor force and a primary source of foreign exchange. The economy slowed in 1990-92 as Bridgetown's difficulty in financing its deficits caused it to exert control over domestic demands.

BELIZE

Overview: The economy is based primarily on agriculture, agro-based industry, and merchandising, with tourism and construction assuming increasing importance. Agriculture accounts for about 30% of GDP and provides 75% of export earnings, while sugar, the chief crop, accounts for almost 40% of hard currency earnings. The US, Belize's main trading partner, is assisting in efforts to reduce dependency on sugar with an agricultural diversification program.

CANADA

Overview: As an affluent, high-tech industrial society, Canada today closely resembles the US in per capita output, market-oriented economic system, and pattern of production. Since World War II the impressive growth of the manufacturing, mining, and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely rural economy into one primarily industrial and urban. In the 1980s, Canada registered one of the highest rates of real growth among the OECD nations, averaging about 3.2%. With its great natural resources, skilled labor force, and modern capital plant, Canada has excellent economic prospects, although the country still faces high unemployment and a growing debt. Moreover, the continuing constitutional impasse between English- and French-speaking areas has observers discussing a possible split in the confederation; foreign investors have become edgy.

COSTA RICA

Overview: In 1993 the economy grew at an estimated 6.5%, compared with 7.7% in 1992 and 2.1% in 1991. Increases in agricultural production (coffee and bananas), nontraditional exports, and tourism are responsible for much of the growth. Inflation in 1993 dropped to 9% from 17% in 1992 and 25% in 1991, an indication of basic financial stability. Unemployment is officially reported at 4.0%, but much underemployment remains.

CUBA

Overview: Cuba's heavily statist economy remains in a severe depression as a result of the loss of massive amounts of economic aid from the former Soviet Bloc. In 1989-93, GDP declined by about 40% and import capability fell by about 80%. Reduced imports of fuel, spare parts, and chemicals combined with rainy weather to cut the production of sugar—the country's top export—from 7 million tons in 1992 to 4.3 million tons in 1993, causing a loss of more than $400 million in export revenue. The government implemented several measures designed to stem the economic decline, e.g., legalizing the use of foreign currency by Cuban citizens in August 1993 in an attempt to increase remittances of foreign exchange from abroad. Authorities in September 1993 began permitting self-employment in over 100 mostly service occupations. Also in September the government broke up many state farms into smaller, more autonomous cooperative units in an attempt to increase worker incentives and boost depressed food production levels. Fuel shortages persisted throughout 1993; draft animals and bicycles continued to replace motor-driven vehicles, and the use of electricity by households and factories was cut from already low levels. With the help of foreign investment, tourism has been one bright spot in the economy, with arrivals and earnings reaching record highs in 1993. Government officials have expressed guarded optimism for 1994, as the country struggles to achieve sustainable economic growth at a much-reduced standard of living.

DOMINICA

Overview: The economy is dependent on agriculture and thus is highly vulnerable to climatic conditions. Agriculture accounts for about 30% of GDP and employs 40% of the labor force. Principal products include bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, and coconuts. Development of the tourist industry remains difficult because of the rugged coastline and the lack of an international airport.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Overview: Rapid growth of free trade zones has led to a substantial expansion of manufacturing for export, especially of wearing apparel. Over the past decade, tourism has also increased in importance and is a major earner of foreign exchange and a source of new jobs. Agriculture remains a key sector of the economy. The principal commercial crop is sugarcane, followed by coffee, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco. Domestic industry is based on the processing of agricultural products, oil refining, minerals, and chemicals. Unemployment is officially reported at about 30%, but there is considerable underemployment. Growth fell to a moderate 3% in 1993 because of power shortages in industry and political uncertainty which slowed down foreign investment.

EL SALVADOR

Overview: The agricultural sector accounts for 24% of GDP, employs about 40% of the labor force, and contributes about 66% to total exports. Coffee is the major commercial crop, accounting for 45% of export earnings. The manufacturing sector, based largely on food and beverage processing, accounts for 19% of GDP and 15% of employment. In 1992-93 the government made substantial progress toward privatization and deregulation of the economy. Growth in national output in 1990-93 exceeded growth in population for the first time since 1987, and inflation in 1993 of 12% was down from 17% in 1992.

continued

GRENADA

Overview: The economy is essentially agricultural and centers on the traditional production of spices and tropical plants. Agriculture accounts for about 15% of GDP and 80% of exports and employs 24% of the labor force. Tourism is the leading foreign exchange earner, followed by agricultural exports. Manufacturing remains relatively undeveloped, but is expected to grow, given a more favorable private investment climate since 1983. The economy achieved an impressive average annual growth rate of 5.5% in 1986-91 but stalled in 1992. Unemployment remains high at about 25%.

GUADELOUPE

Overview: The economy depends on agriculture, tourism, light industry, and services. It is also dependent upon France for large subsidies and imports. Tourism is a key industry, with most tourists from the US. In addition, an increasingly large number of cruise ships visit the islands. The traditionally important sugarcane crop is slowly being replaced by other crops, such as bananas (which now supply about 50% of export earnings), eggplant, and flowers. Other vegetables and root crops are cultivated for local consumption, although Guadeloupe is still dependent on imported food, which comes mainly from France. Light industry consists mostly of sugar and rum production. Most manufactured goods and fuel are imported. Unemployment is especially high among the young.

GUATEMALA

Overview: The economy is based on family and corporate agriculture, which accounts for 26% of GDP, employs about 60% of the labor force, and supplies two-thirds of exports. Manufacturing, predominantly in private hands, accounts for about 18% of GDP and 12% of the labor force. In both 1990 and 1991, the economy grew by 3%, the fourth and fifth consecutive years of mild growth. In 1992 growth picked up to almost 5% as government policies favoring competition and foreign trade and investment took stronger hold. In 1993, despite political unrest, this momentum continued, foreign investment held up, and growth was estimated at 4%.

HAITI

Overview: About 75% of the population live in abject poverty. Agriculture is mainly small-scale subsistence farming and employs nearly three-fourths of the work force. The majority of the population does not have ready access to safe drinking water, adequate medical care, or sufficient food. Few social assistance programs exist, and the lack of employment opportunities remains one of the most critical problems facing the economy, along with soil erosion and political instability. Trade sanctions applied by the Organization of American States in response to the September 1991 coup against President ARISTIDE have further damaged the economy. Output continued to drop in 1993 although not as sharply as in 1992.

HONDURAS

Overview: Honduras is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere. Agriculture, the most important sector of the economy, accounts for more than 25% of GDP, employs 62% of the labor force, and produces two-thirds of exports. Productivity remains low. Industry, still in its early stages, employs nearly 9% of the labor force, accounts for 15% of GDP, and generates 20% of exports. The service sectors, including public administration, account for 50% of GDP and employ 20% of the labor force. Basic problems facing the economy include rapid population growth, high unemployment, a lack of basic services, a large and inefficient public sector, and the dependence of the export sector mostly on coffee and bananas, which are subject to sharp price fluctuations. A far-reaching reform program initiated by former President CALLEJAS in 1990 is beginning to take hold. In 1993 the large fiscal deficit emerged as a key economic problem, the result of improvident state spending.

JAMAICA

Overview: The economy is based on sugar, bauxite, and tourism. In September 1988, Hurricane Gilbert inflicted severe damage on crops and the electric power system, a sharp but temporary setback to the economy. By October 1989 the economic recovery from the hurricane was largely complete, and real growth was up to about 3% for 1989. In 1991, however, growth dropped to 0.2% as a result of the US recession, lower world bauxite prices, and monetary instability. In 1992, growth was 1.2%, supported by a recovery in tourism and stabilization of the Jamaican dollar in the second half of 1992.

MARTINIQUE

Overview: The economy is based on sugarcane, bananas, tourism, and light industry. Agriculture accounts for about 10% of GDP and the small industrial sector for 10%. Sugar production has declined, with most of the sugarcane now used for the production of rum. Banana exports are increasing, going mostly to France. The bulk of meat, vegetable, and grain requirements must be imported, contributing to a chronic trade deficit that requires large annual transfers of aid from France. Tourism has become more important than agricultural exports as a source of foreign exchange. The majority of the work force is employed in the service sector and in administration. Banana workers launched protests late in 1992 because of falling banana prices and fears of greater competition in the European market from other producers.

MEXICO

Overview: Mexico's economy, made up predominantly of private manufacturing and services and both large-scale and traditional agriculture, is beginning to rebound from the economic difficulties of the 1980s but still faces key challenges. During the 1980s, the accumulation of large external debts, falling world petroleum prices, rapid population growth, and mounting inflation and unemployment plagued the economy. In recent years, the government has responded by implementing sweeping economic reforms. Strict fiscal and monetary discipline have brought inflation under control, reduced the internal debt, and produced budgetary surpluses in 1992 and 1993. The tight money policies, however, have restricted growth: barely 0.4% in 1993 after a rise of 2.6% in 1992 and 3.6% in 1991. Another aspect of the reform has been the privatization of more than 80% of Mexico's businesses, including all of the commercial banks. Seeking out increased trade and investment opportunities, the government negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the United States and Canada, which entered into force on 1 January 1994. Within Latin America, Mexico has completed bilateral free trade agreements with Chile and Costa Rica, and is continuing negotiations with Colombia and Venezuela for a trilateral deal in addition to holding trade discussions with various other nations. In January of 1993, Mexico replaced its old peso at the rate of 1,000 old to 1 new peso. Despite its hard-won economic progress and the prospects of long-term gains under NAFTA, Mexico still faces difficult problems, including sluggish growth, unemployment, continuing social inequalities, serious pollution, and the prospect of increased competition with the opening of trade.

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES - continued

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Overview: Tourism, petroleum refining, and offshore finance are the mainstays of the economy. The islands enjoy a high per capita income and a well-developed infrastructure as compared with other countries in the region. Unlike many Latin American countries, the Netherlands Antilles has avoided large international debt. Almost all consumer and capital goods are imported, with Venezuela and the US being the major suppliers.

NICARAGUA

Overview: Since March 1991, when President CHAMORRO began an ambitious economic stabilization program, Nicaragua has had considerable success in reducing inflation and obtaining substantial economic aid from abroad. Annual inflation fell from more than 750% in 1991 to less than 5% in 1992. Inflation rose again to an estimated 20% in 1993, although this increase was due almost entirely to a large currency devaluation in January. As of early 1994, the government was close to finalizing an enhanced structural adjustment facility with the IMF, after the previous standby facility expired in early 1993. Despite these successes, achieving overall economic growth in an economy scarred by misguided economic values and civil war during the 1980s has proved elusive. Economic growth was flat in 1992 and slightly negative in 1993. Nicaragua's per capita foreign debt is one of the highest in the world; nonetheless, as of late 1993, Nicaragua was current on its post-1988 debt as well as on payments to the international financial institutions. Definition of property rights remains a problem; ownership disputes over large tracts of land, businesses, and homes confiscated by the previous government have yet to be resolved.

PANAMA

Overview: GDP expanded by roughly 5.9% in 1993, following growth of 8% in 1992; banking and financial services led the way in 1993. The economy thus continues to recover from the crisis that preceded the ouster of Manuel NORIEGA, even though the government's structural adjustment program has been hampered by a lack of popular support and a passive administration. Public investment has been limited as the administration has kept the fiscal deficit below 2% of GDP. Unemployment and economic reform are the two major issues the new government must face in 1994-95.

PUERTO RICO

Overview: Puerto Rico has one of the most dynamic economies in the Caribbean region. Industry has surpassed agriculture as the primary sector of economic activity and income. Encouraged by duty free access to the US and by tax incentives, US firms have invested heavily in Puerto Rico since the 1950s. US minimum wage laws apply. Important industries include pharmaceuticals, electronics, textiles, petrochemicals, and processed foods. Sugar production has lost out to dairy production and other livestock products as the main source of income in the agricultural sector. Tourism has traditionally been an important source of income for the island, with estimated arrivals of nearly 3 million tourists in 1989. Unemployment remains a severe problem at 18%.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Overview: The economy has historically depended on the growing and processing of sugarcane and on remittances from overseas workers. In recent years, tourism and export-oriented manufacturing have assumed larger roles.

ST. LUCIA

Overview: Since 1983 the economy has shown an impressive average annual growth rate of almost 5% because of strong agricultural and tourist sectors. Saint Lucia also possesses an expanding industrial base supported by foreign investment in manufacturing and other activities, such as data processing. The economy, however, remains vulnerable because the important agricultural sector is dominated by banana production, which is subject to periodic droughts and tropical storms. The economy exhibited relatively strong growth in 1992-93 based on a recovery of the agricultural and manufacturing sectors and continued growth in construction and tourism.

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES

Overview: Agriculture, dominated by banana production, is the most important sector of the economy. The services sector, based mostly on a growing tourist industry, is also important. The government has been relatively unsuccessful at introducing new industries, and high unemployment rates of 35%-40% continue.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Overview: Trinidad and Tobago's petroleum based economy still enjoys a high per capita income by Latin American standards, even though output and living standards are substantially below the boom years of 1973-82. The country suffers from widespread unemployment, large foreign-debt payments and periods of low international oil prices. Seven successive years of economic contraction were followed by small gains in output in 1990-91 of 1.2% and 0.9%, in turn followed by small declines in 1992-93 of roughly 1.0%. The government has begun to make progress in its efforts to diversify exports.

UNITED STATES

Overview: The US has the most powerful, diverse, and technologically advanced economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of $24,700, the largest among major industrial nations. The economy is market oriented with most decisions made by private individuals and business firms and with government purchases of goods and services made predominantly in the marketplace. In 1989 the economy enjoyed its seventh successive year of substantial growth, the longest in peacetime history. The expansion featured moderation in wage and consumer price increases and a steady reduction in unemployment to 5.2% of the labor force. In 1990, however, growth slowed to 1% because of a combination of factors, such as the worldwide increase in interest rates, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August, the subsequent spurt in oil prices, and a general decline in business and consumer confidence. In 1991 output fell by 1%, unemployment grew, and signs of recovery proved premature. Growth picked up to 2.6% in 1992 and to 3.0% in 1993. Unemployment, however, declined only gradually, the increase in GDP being mainly attributable to gains in output per worker. Ongoing economic problems for the remainder of the 1990s include inadequate investment in economic infrastructure, rapidly rising medical costs, and sizable budget and trade deficits.

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

NORTH AMERICA TODAY 1995 Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.
1-800-554-4273

THE 5 NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA GNP

GNP: Gross national Product. The GNP is calculated using purchasing power parity. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to the purchasing power of the local currency in relation to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in the United States. It is the market basket type of comparison. Foreign exchange GNP used to be calculated by converting the local GNP in to dollars according to the prevailing exchange rate, which is more speculative.

Source: C.I.A.'s 1994 World Factbook.

Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative.

PER CAPITA GNP: NORTH AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

--1993 Purchasing Power Parity Based--

Antigua & Barbuda	**$ 5,800**
Bahamas	**16,500**
Barbados	**8,700**
Belize	**2,700**
Canada	**22,200**
Costa Rica	**5,900**
Cuba	**1,250**
Dominica +	**2,100**
Dominican Republic	**3,000**
El Salvador	**2,500**
Grenada +	**3,000**
Guadeloupe *	**8,400**
Guatemala	**3,000**
Haiti	**800**
Honduras	**1,950**
Jamaica +	**$ 3,200**
Martinique *	**9,500**
Mexico	**8,200**
Netherlands Antilles	**9,700**
Nicáragua	**1,600**
Panama	**4,500**
Puerto Rico +	**7,100**
St Kitts-Nevis +	**4,000**
St. Lucia	**3,000**
St. Vincent & Grenadines +	**2,000**
Trinidad & Tobago	**8,000**
United States	**24,700**

*** 1991 est.**
+ 1992 est.

Other

World	$ 5,200
Argentina	5,500
Egypt	2,400
Germany	16,500
Hong Kong	21,500
India	1,300
Japan	$ 20,400
Luxembourg	22,600
Russia	5,190
South Africa	4,000
Zaire	500

Note: Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to the purchasing power of the local currency in relation to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in the United States. It is the market basket type comparison. Foreign GNP used to be calculated by converting the local GNP into dollars according to the prevailing exchange rate, which was more speculative.

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Source: C.I.A.'s 1994 World Factbook

NORTH AMERICA TODAY 1995 Revised Edition
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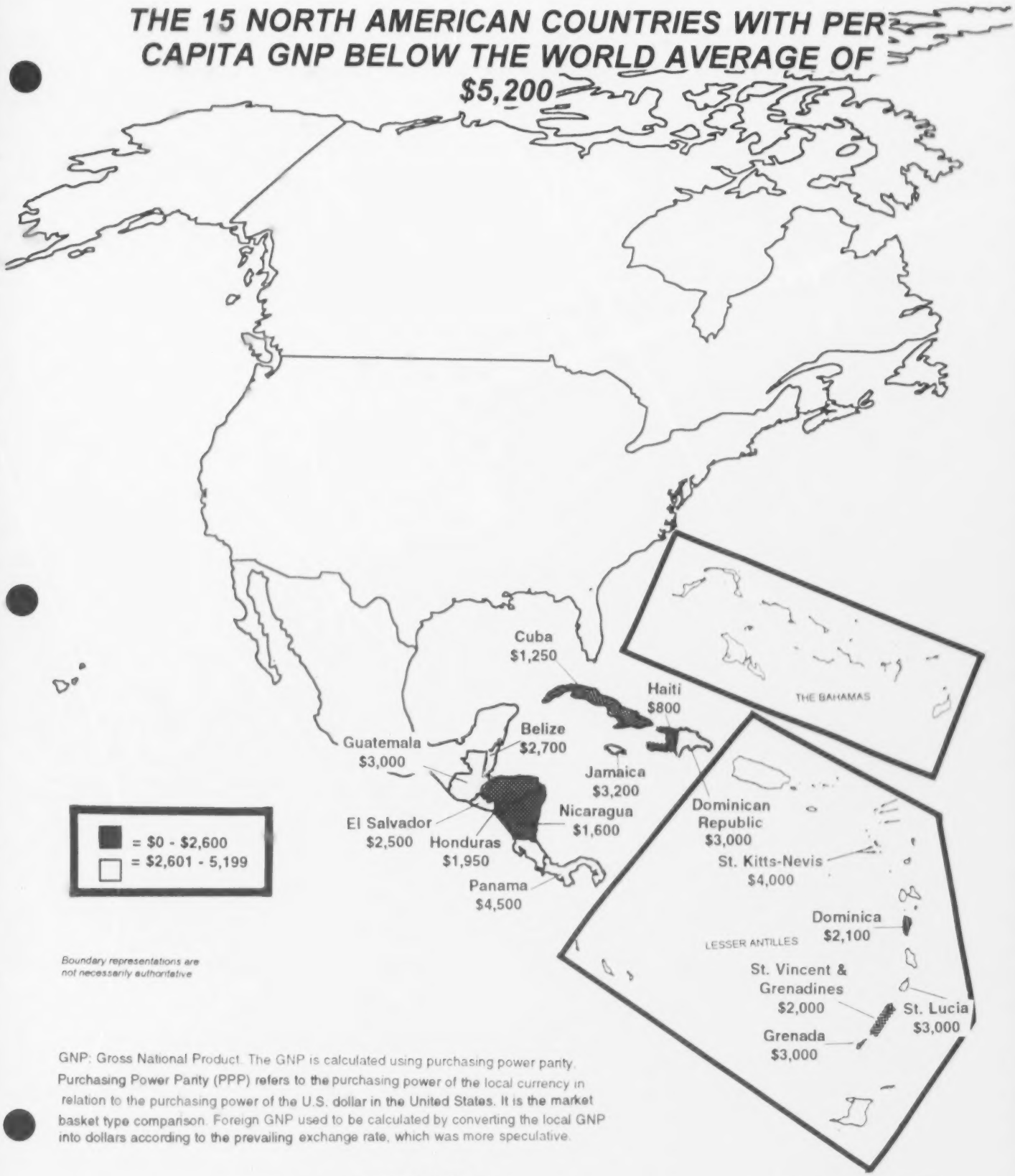
THE 15 NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES WITH PER CAPITA GNP BELOW THE WORLD AVERAGE OF $5,200



Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative

GNP: Gross National Product. The GNP is calculated using purchasing power parity. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to the purchasing power of the local currency in relation to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in the United States. It is the market basket type comparison. Foreign GNP used to be calculated by converting the local GNP into dollars according to the prevailing exchange rate, which was more speculative.

Source: C.I.A.'s 1994 World Factbook.

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ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Type: parliamentary democracy
Legal system: based on English common law
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General James B. CARLISLE (since NA 1993)
head of government: Prime Minister Lester Bryant BIRD (since 8 March 1994)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: 17 member body appointed by the governor general
House of Representatives: elections last held 8 March 1994 (next to be held NA 1999); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(17 total) ALP 11, UPP 5, independent 1
Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

BAHAMAS
Type: commonwealth
Legal system: based on English common law
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Clifford DARLING (since 2 January 1992)
head of government: Prime Minister Hubert A. INGRAHAM (since 19 August 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Orville A. TURNQUEST (since 19 August 1992)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor on the prime minister's recommendation
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: a 16-member body appointed by the governor general
House of Assembly: elections last held 19 August 1992 (next to be held by August 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(49 total) FNM 32, PLP 17
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

BARBADOS
Type: parliamentary democracy
Legal system: English common law; no judicial review of legislative acts
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Dame Nita BARROW (since 6 June 1990)
head of government: Prime Minister Lloyd Erskine SANDIFORD (since 2 June 1987); Deputy Prime Minister Philip Marlowe GREAVES (since 2 June 1987)
cabinet: Cabinet, appointed by the governor general on advice of the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: consists of a 21-member body appointed by the governor general
House of Assembly: elections last held 22 January 1991 (next to be held by January 1996); results—DLP 49.8%; seats—(28 total) DLP 18, BLP 10
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Judicature

BELIZE
Type: parliamentary democracy
Legal system: English law
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Colville YOUNG (since 17 November 1993)
head of government: Prime Minister Manuel ESQUIVEL (since July 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Dean BARROW (since NA 1993)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on advice from the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly
Senate: consists of an 8-member body, 5 are appointed on the advice of the prime minister, 2 on the advice of the leader of the opposition, and 1 after consultation with the Belize Advisory Council
National Assembly: elections last held 30 June 1993 (next to be held June 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(28 total) PUP 13 UDP 15
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

CANADA
Type: confederation with parliamentary democracy
Legal system: based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Raymond John HNATYSHYN (since 29 January 1990)
head of government: Prime Minister Jean CHRETIEN (since 4 November 1993) was elected on 25 October 1993, replacing Kim _ CAMBELL; Deputy Prime Minister Sheila COPPS
cabinet: Federal Ministry; chosen by the prime minister from members of his own party sitting in Parliament
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlement)
Senate (Senat): consisting of a body whose members are appointed to serve until 75 years of age by the governor general and selected on the advice of the prime minister; its normal limit 104 senators
House of Commons (Chambre des Communes): elections last held 25 October 1993 (next to be held by NA October 1998); results—number of votes by percent NA; seats—(295 total) Liberal Party 178, Bloc Quebecois 54, Reform Party 52, New Democratic Party 8, Progressive Conservativ Party 2, independents 1
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

COSTA RICA
Type: democratic republic
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
8 May 1994); First Vice President Rodrigo OREAMUNO Blanco (since 8 May 1994); Second Vice President Rebeca GRYNSPAN Mayufis (since 8 May 1994); election last held 6 February 1994 (next to be held February 1998); results—President FIGUERES (PLN party) 49.7%, Miquel Angel RODRIGUEZ (PUSC party) 47.5%
cabinet: Cabinet; selected by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral
Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa): elections last held 6 February 1994 (next to be held February 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(61 total) PLN 28, PUSC 29, minority parties 4
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

CUBA
Type: Communist state
Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers Fidel CASTRO Ruz (Prime Minister from February 1959 until 24 February 1976 when office was abolished; President since 2 December 1976); First Vice President of the Council of State and First Vice President of the Council of Ministers Gen. Raul CASTRO Ruz (since 2 December 1976)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; proposed by the president of the Council of State, appointed by the National Assembly
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Assembly of People's Power: (Asamblea Nacional del Poder Popular) elections last held February 1993; seats—589 total, indirectly elected from slates approved by special candidacy commissions
Judicial branch: People's Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo Popular)

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

DOMINICA

Type: parliamentary democracy
Legal system: based on English common law
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Crispin Anselm SORHAINDO (since 25 October 1993) election last held 4 October 1993 (next to be held NA October 1998); results—President Crispin Anselm SORHAINDO was elected by the House of Assembly to a five year term
head of government: Prime Minister (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES (since 21 July 1980, elected for a third term 28 May 1990)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral
House of Assembly: elections last held 28 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(30 total; 9 appointed senators and 21 elected representatives) DFP 11, UWP 6, DLP 4
Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Type: republic
Legal system: based on French civil codes
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Joaquin BALAGUER Ricardo (since 16 August 1986, fifth elected term began 16 August 1990); Vice President Carlos A. MORALES Troncoso (since 16 August 1986); election last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results—Joaquin BALAGUER (PRSC) 35.7%, Juan BOSCH Gavino (PLD) 34.4%, Jose Francisco PENA Gomez (PRD) 22.9%
cabinet: Cabinet; nominated by the president
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Senate (Senado): elections last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(30 total) PRSC 16, PLD 12, PRD 2
Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados): elections last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(120 total) PLD 44, PRSC 41, PRD 33, PRI 2
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

EL SALVADOR

Type: republic
Legal system: based on civil and Roman law, with traces of common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Armando CALDERON SOL (since 1 June 1994); Vice President Enrique BORGO Bustamante (since 1 June 1994) election last held 20 March 1994 (next to be held March 1999); results—Armando CALDERON SOL (ARENA) 49.03%, Ruben ZAMORA Rivas (CD/FMLN/MNR) 24.09%, Fidel CHAVEZ Mena (PDC) 16.39%, other 10.49%; because no candidate received a majority, run off election was held 24 April 1994; results—Armando CALDERON SOL (ARENA) 68.35%, Ruben ZAMORA Rivas (CD/FMLN/MNR) 31.65%
cabinet: Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral
Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa): elections last held 20 March 1994 (next to be held March 1997); results—ARENA 46.4%, FMLN 25.0%, PDC 21.4%, PCN 4.8%, other 2.4%; seats—(84 total) ARENA 39, FMLN 21, PDC 18, PCN 4, other 2
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

GRENADA

Type: parliamentary democracy
Legal system: based on English common law
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Reginald Oswald PALMER (since 6 August 1992)
head of government: Prime Minister Nicholas BRATHWAITE (since 13 March 1990)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on advice of the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: consists of a 13-member body, 10 appointed by the government and 3 by the Leader of the Opposition
House of Representatives: elections last held on 13 March 1990 (next to be held by NA March 1995); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(15 total) NDC 7, GULP 4, TNP 2, NNP 2
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

GUADELOUPE

Type: overseas department of France
Legal system: French legal system
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)
head of government: Prefect Franck PERRIEZ (since NA 1992); President of the General Council Dominique LARIFA (since NA); President of the Regional Council Lucette MICHAUX-CHEVRY (since 22 March 1992)
cabinet: Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral General Council and unicameral Regional Council
General Council: elections last held NA March 1992 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(43 total) FRULG 13, RPR/DUD 13, PPDG 8, FGPS 3, PCG 3 UPLG 1, PSG 1, independent 1
Regional Council: elections last held on 31 January 1993 (next to be held by 16 March 1998); results—RPR/DUD 48.30%, FGPS 17.09%, FRULG 7.44%, PPDG 8.90%, UPLG 7.75% PCG 6.05%; seats—(41 total) seats by party NA
French Senate: elections last held in September 1986 (next to be held September 1995); Guadeloupe elects two representatives; results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(2 total) PCG 1, PS 1
French National Assembly: elections last held on 21 and 28 March1993 (next to be held March 1998); Guadeloupe elects four representatives; results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(4 total) PS 1, RPR 1, PCG 1, independent 1
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel) with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

GUATEMALA

Type: republic
Legal system: civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Ramiro DE LEON Carpio (since 6 June 1993); Vice President Arturo HERBRUGER (since 18 June 1993); election runoff held on 11 January 1991 (next to be held 11 November 1995); results—Jorge SERRANO Elias (MAS) 68.1%, Jorge CARPIO Nicolle (UCN) 31.9%
note: President SERRANO resigned on 1 June 1993 shortly after dissolving Congress and the judiciary; on 6 June 1993, Ramiro DE LEON Carpio was chosen as the new president by a vote of Congress; he will finish off the remainder of SERRANO's five-year term which expires in 1995
cabinet: Council of Ministers; named by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral
Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica): last held on 11 November 1990 (next to be held 11 November 1995); results—UCN 25.6%, MAS 24.3%, DCG 17.5%, PAN 17.3%, MLN 4.8%, PSD/AP-5 3.6%, PR 2.1%; seats—(116 total) UCN 38, DCG 27, MAS 18, PAN 12, Pro-Rios Montt 10, MLN 4, PR 1, PSD/AP-5 1, independent 5
note: by agreement of 11 November 1993, a special election is to be held in mid-1994 to elect a new congress
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

HAITI

Type: republic
Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE (since 7 February 1991), ousted in a coup in September 1991, but still recognized by international community as Chief of State; election last held 16 December 1990 (next to be held by December 1995); results—Rev. Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE 67.5%, Marc BAZIN 14.2%, Louis DEJOIE 4.9%
head of government: acting Prime Minister Robert MALVAL (since August 1993)
cabinet: Cabinet; chosen by prime minister in consultation with the president
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Senate: elections last held 18 January 1993, widely condemned as illegitimate (next to be held December 1994); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(27 total) FNCD 12, ANDP 8, PAIN 2, MRN 1, RDNP 1, PNT 1, independent 2
Chamber of Deputies: elections last held 16 December 1990, with runoff held 20 January 1991 (next to be held by December 1994); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(83 total) FNCD 27, ANDP 17, PDCH 7, PAIN 6, RDNP 6, MDN 5, PNT 3, MKN 2, MODELH 2, MRN 1, independents 5, other 2
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour de Cassation)

HONDURAS

Type: republic
Legal system: rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Carlos Roberto REINA Idiaquez (since 27 January 1994); election last held on 28 November 1993 (next to be held November 1997); results—Carlos Roberto REINA Idiaquez (PLH) 53%, Oswaldo RAMOS Soto (PNH) 41%, other 6%
cabinet: Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Congress (Congreso Nacional): elections last held on 27 November 1993 (next to be held November 1997); results—PNH 53%, PLH 41%, PDCH 1.0%, PINU-SD 2.5%, other 2.5%; seats—(134 total) PNH 55, PLH 77, PINU-SD 2
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justica)

JAMAICA

Type: parliamentary democracy
Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Howard COOKE (since 1 August 1991)
head of government: Prime Minister P. J. PATTERSON (since 30 March 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Seymour MULLINGS (since NA)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: consists of a 21-member body appointed by the governor general
House of Representatives: elections last held 30 March 1993 (next to be held by February 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(60 total) PNP 52, JLP 8
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MARTINIQUE

Type: overseas department of France
Legal system: French legal system
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)
head of government: Prefect Michel MORIN (since NA); President of the General Council Claude LISE (since 22 March 1992); President of the Regional Council Emile CAPGRAS (since 22 March 1992)
cabinet: Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral General Council and a unicameral Regional Assembly
General Council: elections last held in 25 September and 8 October 1988 (next to be held by NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(44 total) number of seats by party NA; note—a leftist coalition obtained a one-seat margin
Regional Assembly: elections last held on 22 March 1992 (next to be held by March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(41 total) RPR-UDF 16, MIM 9, PPM 9, PCM 5, independents 2
French Senate: elections last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(2 total) UDF 1, PPM 1
French National Assembly: elections last held on NA June 1993 (next to be held June 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(4 total) RPR 3, FSM 1
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MEXICO

Type: federal republic operating under a centralized government
Legal system: mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Carlos SALINAS de Gortari (since 1 December 1988); election last held on 6 July 1988 (next to be held 21 August 1994); results—Carlos SALINAS de Gortari (PRI) 50.74%, Cuauhtemoc CARDENAS Solorzano (FDN) 31.06%, Manuel CLOUTHIER (PAN) 16.81%; other 1.39%; note—several of the smaller parties ran a common candidate under a coalition called the National Democratic Front (FDN)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso de la Union)
Senate (Camara de Senadores): elections last held on 18 August 1991 (next to be held 21 August 1994); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats in full Senate—(64 total; Senate will expand to 128 seats following next election) PRI 62, PRD 1, PAN 1
Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados): elections last held on 18 August 1991 (next to be held 21 August 1994); results—PRI 53%, PAN 20%, PFCRN 10%, PPS 6%, PARM 7%, PMS (now part of PRD) 4%; seats—(500 total) PRI 320, PAN 89, PRD 41, PFCRN 23, PARM 15, PPS 12
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Type: part of the Dutch realm; full autonomy in internal affairs granted in 1954
Legal system: based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard (since 30 April 1980), represented by Governor General Jaime SALEH (since NA October 1989)
head of government: Prime Minister Miguel POURIER (since 25 February 1994)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed with the advice and approval of the unicameral legislature
Legislative branch: unicameral
States: elections last held on 25 February 1994 (next to be held March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(23 total) PAR 8, PNP 3, SPA 2, PDB 2, UPB 1, MAN 2, DP 1, WIPM 1, DP-St.E 1, DP-St.M 1, Nos Patria 1
note: the government of Miguel POURIER is a coalition of several parties
Judicial branch: Joint High Court of Justice

continued →

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

NICARAGUA

Type: republic
Legal system: civil law system; Supreme Court may review administrative acts
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Violeta Barrios de CHAMORRO (since 25 April 1990); Vice President Virgilio GODOY Reyes (since 25 April 1990); election last held on 25 February 1990 (next to be held November 1996); results—Violeta Barrios de CHAMORRO (UNO) 54.7%, Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra (FSLN) 40.8%, other 4.5%
cabinet: Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Assembly (Asamblea Nacional): elections last held on 25 February 1990 (next to be held November 1996); results—UNO 53.9%, FSLN 40.8%, PSC 1.6%, MUR 1.0%; seats—(92 total) UNO 41, FSLN 39, "Centrist" (Dissident UNO)12
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

PANAMA

Type: constitutional republic
Legal system: based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Justice; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Guillermo ENDARA (since 20 December 1989, elected 7 May 1989); First Vice President Guillermo FORD Boyd (since 24 December 1992); Second Vice President (vacant); election last held on 7 May 1989, annulled but later upheld; results—anti-NORIEGA coalition believed to have won about 75% of the total votes cast
note: a presidential election was held 8 May 1994 (next election to held on 9 May 1999) with inauguration of the successful candidates to take place on 1 September 1994; results—President Ernesto PEREZ BALLADARES Gonzales, First Vice President Tomas Altamirano DUQUE, and Second Vice President Felipe VIRZI were elected; percent of vote for president—BALLADARES 33%, DE GRUBER 29%, BLADES 17%
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Assembly (Asamblea Nacional): elections held on 27 January 1991; results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(67 total) *progovernment parties:* PDC 28, MOLIRENA 15, PA 8, PLA 4
opposition parties: PRD 10, PALA 1, PL 1; note—the PDC went into opposition after President Guillermo ENDARA ousted the PDC from the coalition government in April 1991; an election of members of the National Assembly was held on 8 May 1994 (next election to be held on 9 May 1999) and they will take their seats on 1 September 1994; results—percent of vote and seats won by party NA
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia), 5 superior courts, 3 courts of appeal

PUERTO RICO

Type: commonwealth associated with the US
Legal system: based on Spanish civil code
Executive branch:
chief of state: President William Jefferson CLINTON (since 20 January 1993); Vice President Albert GORE, Jr. (since 20 January 1993)
head of government: Governor Pedro ROSSELLO (since NA January 1993); election last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—Pedro ROSSELLO (PND) 50%, Victoria MUNOZ (PPD) 46%, Fernando MARTIN (PIP) 4%
Legislative branch: bicameral Legislative Assembly
Senate: elections last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(27 total) seats by party NA
House of Representatives: elections last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(53 total) seats by party NA
US House of Representatives: elections last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(1 total) seats by party NA; note—Puerto Rico elects one representative to the US House of Representatives, Carlos Romero BARCELO
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Type: constitutional monarchy
Legal system: based on English common law
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Clement Athelston ARRINDELL (since 19 September 1983, previously Governor General of the Associated State since NA November 1981)
head of government: Prime Minister Dr. Kennedy Alphonse SIMMONDS (since 19 September 1983, previously Premier of the Associated State since NA February 1980); Deputy Prime Minister Sydney Earl MORRIS (since NA)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general in consultation with the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral
House of Assembly: elections last held 29 November 1993 (next to be held by 21 March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(14 total, 11 elected) PAM 4, SKNLP 4, NRP 1, CCM 2
Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

ST. LUCIA

Legal system: based on English common law
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Stanislaus Anthony JAMES (since 10 October 1988)
head of government: Prime Minister John George Melvin COMPTON (since 3 May 1982); Vice President George MALLET (since NA)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on advice of the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: consists of an 11-member body, 6 appointed on the advice of the prime minister, 3 on the advice of the leader of the opposition, and 2 after consultation with religious, economic, and social groups
House of Assembly: elections last held 27 April 1992 (next to be held by April 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(17 total) UWP 11, SLP 6
Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES

Type: constitutional monarchy
Legal system: based on English common law
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General David JACK (since 29 September 1989)
head of government: Prime Minister James F. MITCHELL (since 30 July 1984); Deputy Prime Minister Allan C. CRUICKSHANK (since NA); note—governor general appoints leader of the majority party to position of prime minister
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral
House of Assembly: elections last held 21 February 1994 (next to be held NA July 1999); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(21 total; 15 elected representatives and 6 appointed senators) NDP 10, MNU 2, SVLP 3
Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

continued

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ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Type: parliamentary democracy
Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Noor Mohammed HASSANALI (since 18 March 1987)
head of government: Prime Minister Patrick Augustus Mervyn MANNING (since 17 December 1991)
cabinet: Cabinet; responsible to parliament
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: consists of a 31-member body appointed by the president
House of Representatives: elections last held 16 December 1991 (next to be held by December 1996); results—PNM 32%, UNC 13%, NAR 2%; seats—(36 total) PNM 21, UNC 13, NAR 2
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, Supreme Court

UNITED STATES

Type: federal republic; strong democratic tradition
Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President William Jefferson CLINTON (since 20 January 1993); Vice President Albert GORE, Jr. (since 20 January 1993); election last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held 5 November 1996); results—William Jefferson CLINTON (Democratic Party) 43.2%, George BUSH (Republican Party) 37.7%, Ross PEROT (Independent) 19.0%, other 0.1%
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president with Senate approval
Legislative branch: bicameral Congress
Senate: elections last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held 8 November 1994); results—Democratic Party 53%, Republican Party 47%, other NEGL%; seats—(100 total) Democratic Party 57, Republican Party 43
House of Representatives: elections last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held 8 November 1994); results—Democratic Party 52%, Republican Party 46%, other 2%; seats—(435 total) Democratic Party 258, Republican Party 176, Independent 1
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

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RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN 16 NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 1993

Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1993-1994. pg 24

1995, A World Eagle map

RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES BY PERCENT OF GNP AND DOLLAR EXPENDITURE, 1993

ME/GNP* (%)	GNP PER CAPITA (1993 dollars)					
	Under $200	$200-499	$500-999	$1,000-2,999	$3,000-9,999	$10,000 and over
10% and over		Bosnia & Herzeg.+ Angola+	North Korea+ Iraq+ Serbia & Monten.+		Oman Saudi Arabia Russia	Qatar+ Kuwait
5-9.99%	Sudan+ Rwanda Mozambique Afghanistan+	Laos Pakistan Liberia+ Zimbabwe Mauritania	Yemen+ Congo+	Croatia+ Jordan Syria+ Djibouti Botswana Turkey Mongolia+	Bahrain Greece Lithuania Libya	Brunei+ Israel
2-4.99%	Ethiopia Tanzania Kenya Sierra Leone Burundi+	Togo Cambodia India Guinea-Bissau+ Equatorial Guin.+ Chad+ Nicaragua Vietnam+ Central Afr. Rep.+ Mali Burkina Faso	Sri Lanka Morocco Egypt Lesotho+ Albania+ Senegal Bolivia Swaziland Philippines Cameroon	Tajikistan+ Azerbaijan+ Iran Lebanon Tunisia Burma+ Georgia+ Algeria Thailand South Africa Colombia Romania Namibia China	Estonia Malaysia South Korea Cyprus Gabon+ Bulgaria Portugal Czech Republic Slovakia Chile Poland	Singapore United Arab Emir. Taiwan United States United Kingdom France Norway Sweden Australia Netherlands Finland Germany Italy Denmark
1-1.99%	Bangladesh Nepal	Guyana+ Zambia Zaire+ Guinea+ Niger Haiti+ Uganda Benin+ Madagascar Malawi	Ivory Coast+ Macedonia+ Indonesia Honduras Cape Verde+	Cuba Papua New Guin. Venezuela Peru Paraguay+ Fiji Dominican Rep. El Salvador Jamaica Belize Ecuador Guatemala	Uruguay Hungary Ukraine+ Trinidad & Tobago Turkmenistan+ Argentina Slovenia Brazil	Canada Belgium Spain Switzerland New Zealand Ireland Suriname
Under 1%	Bhutan+ Somalia+	Gambia Nigeria Ghana+	Sao Tome & Princ.+	Armenia+ Uzbekistan Kyrgyzstan Mauritius Costa Rica+ Panama	Latvia Malta+ Belarus+ Barbados+ Mexico Kazakhstan Moldova+	Japan Austria Luxembourg Iceland

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Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1993-1994. pg 24

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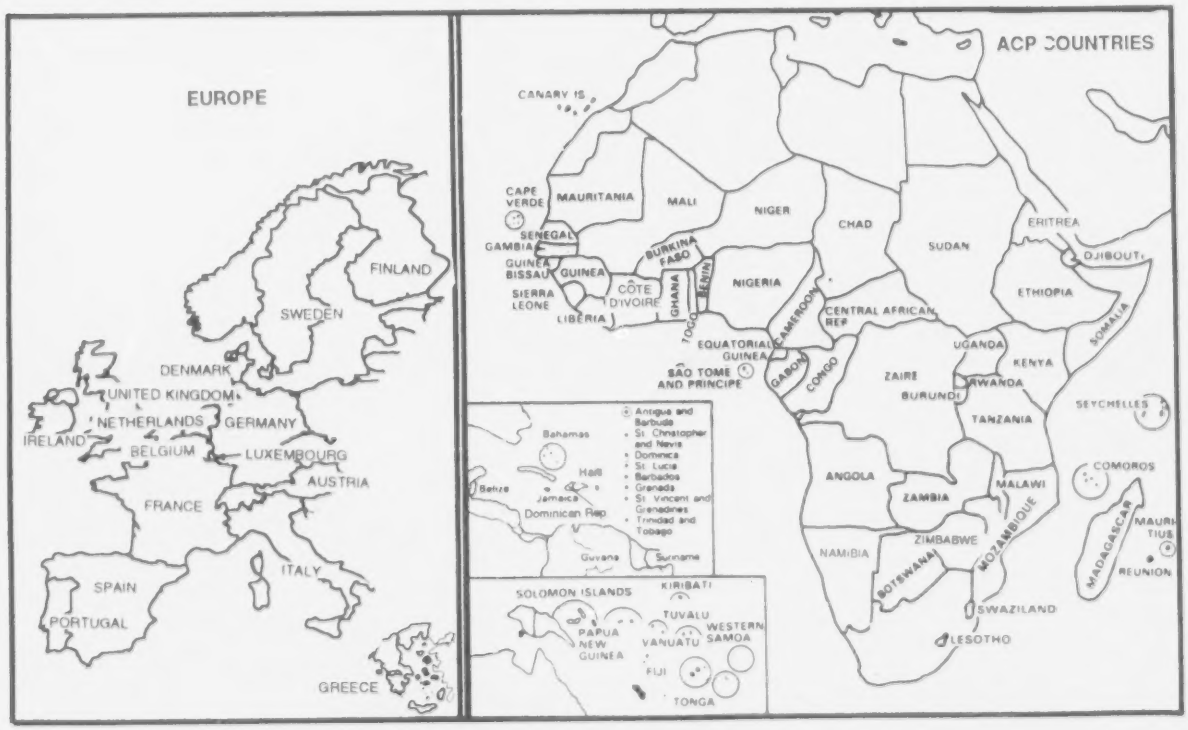
Countries of the Lomé IV Accord

EUROPEAN UNION

- AUSTRIA
- BELGIUM
- DENMARK
- FINLAND
- FRANCE
- GERMANY
- GREECE
- IRELAND
- ITALY
- LUXEMBOURG
- NETHERLANDS
- PORTUGAL
- SPAIN
- SWEDEN
- UNITED KINGDOM

THE 70 ACP STATES

- ANGOLA
- ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
- BAHAMAS
- BARBADOS
- BELIZE
- BENIN
- BOTSWANA
- BURKINA FASO
- BURUNDI
- CAMEROON
- CAPE VERDE
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
- CHAD
- COMOROS
- CONGO
- CÔTE D'IVOIRE
- DJIBOUTI
- DOMINICA
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- EQUATORIAL GUINEA
- ERITREA
- ETHIOPIA
- FIJI
- GABON
- GAMBIA
- GHANA
- GRENADA
- GUINEA
- GUINEA-BISSAU
- GUYANA
- HAITI
- JAMAICA
- KENYA
- KIRIBATI
- LESOTHO
- LIBERIA
- MADAGASCAR
- MALAWI
- MALI
- MAURITANIA
- MAURITIUS
- MOZAMBIQUE
- NAMIBIA
- NIGER
- NIGERIA
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- RWANDA
- SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE
- SENEGAL
- SEYCHELLES
- SIERRA LEONE
- SOLOMON ISLANDS
- SOMALIA
- ST. KITTS-NEVIS
- ST. LUCIA
- ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES
- SUDAN
- SURINAME
- SWAZILAND
- TANZANIA
- TOGO
- TONGA
- TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
- TUVALU
- UGANDA
- VANUATU
- WESTERN SAMOA
- ZAIRE
- ZAMBIA
- ZIMBABWE



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Source: The Courier, Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-European Community. March-April 1993. Cover 2.

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The Lomé Convention

ESSENTIAL FEATURES

The Lome convention, a comprehensive co-operation agreement between the European Community (EEC States) and the ACP Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, was first signed in 1975 and renewed, after fresh negotiations, in 1979, 1984 and 1989. An example of North-South dialogue in practice, it offers:

- a partnership in which the political, social, cultural and economic options of each partner are respected;
- secure and lasting co-operation based on a freely negotiated and legally binding contract;
- permanent dialogue, through 3 joint institutions:
  - ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
  - ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors
  - ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;
- overall, flexible co-operation using the full range of aid and trade development instruments.

AID AND TRADE

Aid

The European Development Fund (EDF) provides grants and risk capital, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) provides loans, for national and regional development programmes. Also included in the EDF are five specific funds:

- Stabix - for cash transfers to offset serious losses on agricultural exports
- Sysmin - for mining industries in difficulty
- Emergency aid - for disaster relief
- Refugee aid - for serious refugee situations
- Structural adjustment aid - for countries undergoing economic reforms

Trade

The main arrangements are:

- duty and quota-free access to the EEC market for almost all ACP exports
- guaranteed purchase by the EEC of up to 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar at EEC prices
- funds for trade promotion and development.

LOMÉ IV

Duration

10 years (1990-2000)

Membership

12 EEC States
69 ACP States, including three new members: the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Namibia.

Financial Resources

	million ECU
LOMÉ I (1975-1980)	3,450
LOMÉ II (1980-1985)	5,700
LOMÉ III (1985-1990)	8,500
LOMÉ IV (1990-2000)	
Financial Protocol (1990-1995) made up of:	12,000
. European Development Fund (EDF VIII)	
Grants for national and regional programmes	6,215
Structural adjustment	1,150
Stabes	1,500
Sysmin	480
Emergency aid	250
Refugee aid	100
Interest rate subsidies	280
Risk capital	825
. European Investment Bank (EIB)	
Loans for national and regional projects	1,200

Of the total amount of 12,000 million ECU (EDF + EIB), 1,250 million are set aside for regional co-operation.

Source: Commission of the European Communities. Europe Information: Lome IV, 1990-2000, Background, Innovations, Improvements. DE64. March 1990. Brussels. Catalog No. CC-AM-90-064-EN-C.

GENERAL AGREEMENTS ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

·Following World War 11, the major economic powers of the world negotiated a set of rules for reducing and limiting barriers to trade and for settling trade disputes. These rules were called the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Although the world benefited enormously from the original GATT rules, global commerce changed so rapidly that the rules increasingly were out of step. For example, they did not cover many areas of trade such as intellectual property and services; they were not meaningful for aspects of trade such as agriculture; and they did not bring about the prompt settlement of disputes.
Periodically, rounds of multilateral trade negotiations have been carried out since the late 1940's. The 8th round began in 1986 in Punta del Este, Uruguay, and is usually referred to as the Uruguay Round.

The Uruguay Round concluded on Dec. 15, 1993, when 117 countries completed a new trade-liberalization agreement.

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE 1993 AGREEMENT

• Cuts tariffs on many manufactured products by more than one-third

• Protects the intellectual property of entrepreneurs in industries such as pharmaceuticals, entertainment, and software.

• Ensures open markets for exporters of services such as accounting, advertising, computer services, tourism, engineering, and construction.

• Expands export opportunities for agricultural products by limiting the ability of the government to restrict trade through tariffs, quotas, subsidies, and other domestic policies and regulations.

• Ensures that developing and developed countries follow the same trade rules.

• Establish rules for settling disputes promptly.

•Creates the World Trade Organization (WTO) to implement the agreements.

Source: World Almanac 1995

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NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

The U.S., Canada and Mexico announced the conclusion of negotiations for a comprehensive plan for free trade across North America on Aug 12, 1992, and portrayed it as an opportunity for greater economic growth for all 3 nations. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was greeted enthusiastically by business groups generally, but U.S. labor unions, long opposed to opening the Southern border, contended that the accord would send jobs to Mexico, where labor costs were lower and environmental regulations laxer than in the U.S.

The 3 countries attempted to satisfy some of the NAFTA opposition by concluding side agreements, announced on Aug 13, 1993. These additional agreements called for the establishment of a 5-step procedure to enforce existing labor and environmental laws in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Secretariats to process , investigate, and enforce this procedure would be established, one in Canada to handle environmental complaints and the other in Dallas to deal with labor issues. Failure to comply with a decision of a secretariat could result in fines of as much as $20 million in 1994 on national governments and limited trade sanctions. The maximum fine is adjusted annually. The side agreements were signed (separately) by Canada on Sept 13,1993, and by the U.S. and Mexico on Sept 14, 1993.

Before it could take affect, Nafta had to be ratified by the legislatures of the 3 nations. The Canadian Senate ratified the agreement June 23,1993. On Nov.17, 1993 the U.S. House of Representatives voted 234-200 in favor of NAFTA, and the Senate gave its approval on Nov. 20, 1993, the Mexican Senate approved NAFTA by a vote of 56-2. NAFTA officially took effect Jan 1, 1994.

KEY PROVISIONS

Agriculture - Tariffs on all farm products will be eliminated over 15 years. All 3 countries agreed to allow domestic price-support systems, provided they did not distort trade.

Automobiles - After 8 years, at least 62.5% of an automobile's value must have been produced in North America for it to qualify for duty free status. Tariffs will be phased out over 10 years.

Banking - U.S. and Canadian banks are now allowed to acquire Mexican commercial banks accounting for as much as 8% of the industry's capital. All limits on bank ownership will end Jan.1, 2004.

Disputes - Special judges will be empaneled to resolve disagreements within strict timetables.

Energy - Mexico will not alter its constitution, which prohibits foreign ownership of its oil fields, but after 10 years U.S. and Canadian companies can bid on contracts offered by Mexican oil and electricity monopolies.

Environment - The agreement encourages effective enforcement of environmental laws; it can not be used to overrule national and state environmental, health, or safety laws.

Immigration - All 3 countries will ease restrictions on the movement of business executives and professionals.

Jobs - Current barriers designed to limit Mexican migration to the U.S. will remain in force.

Patent and copyright protection - Mexico strengthened its laws providing protection to intellectual property . It now honors foreign patents for pharmaceuticals for 20 years.

Textiles - A strict "rule of origin" provision requires most garments to be made from yarn and fabric also produced in North America. Most tariffs will be phased out over 5 years.

Tariffs - Tariffs on 10,000 customs goods will be eliminated over 15 years. One half of U.S. exports to Mexico will be considered duty free within 5 years.

Trucking - Trucks will be allowed free access on cross border routes and throughout the 3 countries by the end of 1999.

Source: World Almanac 1995

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS

African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries (ACP) *established*—1 April 1976 *aim*—members have a preferential economic and aid relationship with the EU	*members*—(70) Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) *note*—acronym from Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL) *established*—14 February 1967 *aim*—to encourage the peaceful uses of atomic energy and prohibit nuclear weapons	*members*—(26) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
Australia Group *established*—1984 *aim*—to consult on and coordinate export controls related to chemical and biological weapons	*members*—(25) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US *observer*—(1) Singapore
Australia—New Zealand—United States Security Treaty (ANZUS) *established*—1 September 1951 *effective*—29 April 1952 *aim*—to implement a trilateral mutual security agreement, although the US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986	*members*—(3) Australia, NZ, US
Bank for International Settlements (BIS) *established*—20 January 1930 *effective*—17 March 1930 *aim*—to promote cooperation among central banks in international financial settlements	*members*—(33) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US, Yugoslavia
Big Seven *note*—membership is the same as the Group of 7 *established*—NA 1975 *aim*—to discuss and coordinate major economic policies	*members*—(7) Big Six (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK) plus the US

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Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS
continued

Big Six *note*—not to be confused with the Group of 6 *established*—NA 1967 *aim*—to foster economic cooperation	*members*—(6) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK
Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) *established*—4 July 1973 *effective*—1 August 1973 *aim*—to promote economic integration and development, especially among the less developed countries	*members*—(13) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago *associate members*—(2) British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands *observers*—(10) Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Venezuela
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) *established*—18 October 1969 *effective*—26 January 1970 *aim*—to promote economic development and cooperation	*regional members*—(20) Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Venezuela *nonregional members*—(5) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, UK
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) *note*—acronym from Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economico *established*—13 December 1960 *aim*—to promote economic integration and development	*members*—(5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua *nonregional members*—(4) Argentina, Mexico, Taiwan, Venezuela
Central American Common Market (CACM) *established*—13 December 1960 *effective*—3 June 1961 *aim*—to promote establishment of a Central American Common Market	*members*—(5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua
Commonwealth (C) *established*—31 December 1931 *aim*—voluntary association that evolved from the British Empire and that seeks to foster multinational cooperation and assistance	*members*—(48) Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Namibia, NZ, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zambia, Zimbabwe *special members*—(2) Nauru, Tuvalu
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) *established*—25 February 1948 as Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) *aim*—to promote economic development as a regional commission of the UN's Economic and Social Council	*members*—(41) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela *associate members*—(6) Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS
continued

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

established—16 October 1945

aim—UN specialized agency to raise living standards and increase availability of agricultural products

members—(162) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, EC, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

associate member—(1) Puerto Rico

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

established—30 October 1947

effective—1 January 1948

aim—to promote the expansion of international trade on a nondiscriminatory basis

members—(117) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

note—also known as Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)

established—8 April 1959

effective—30 December 1959

aim—to promote economic and social development in Latin America

members—(44) Argentina, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

note—also known as the World Bank

established—22 July 1944

effective—27 December 1945

aim—UN specialized agency that initially promoted economic rebuilding after World War II and now provides economic development loans

members—(177) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS
continued

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

established—7 December 1944

effective—4 April 1947

aim—UN specialized agency to promote international cooperation in civil aviation

members—(181) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

established—NA December 1949

aim—to promote the trade union movement

members—(164 national organizations in the following 117 areas) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Basque Country, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Morocco, Netherlands, New Caledonia, NZ, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

established—13 June 1956

aim—to promote international cooperation between criminal police authorities

members—(170) Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

subbureaus—(11) American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macau, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands

Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS
continued

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

established—25 May 1955

effective—20 July 1956

aim—UN specialized agency and IBRD affiliate that helps private enterprise sector in economic development

members—(159) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

established—NA November 1974

aim—UN specialized agency that promotes agricultural development

members—(150)

Category I—(21 industrialized aid contributors) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Category II—(12 petroleum-exporting aid contributors) Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela

Category III—(117 aid recipients) Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Labor Organization (ILO)

established—11 April 1919 (affiliated with the UN 14 December 1946)

aim—UN specialized agency concerned with world labor issues

members—(169) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surjname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS
continued

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

established—22 July 1944

effective—27 December 1945

aim—UN specialized agency concerned with world monetary stability and economic development

members—(179) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

observers—(3) Holy See, North Korea, Monaco

International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)

established—20 August 1971

effective—12 February 1973

aim—to develop and operate a global commercial telecommunications satellite system

members—(126) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

nonsignatory users—(56) Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Western Samoa

Latin American Economic System (LAES)

note—also known as Sistema Economico Latinoamericana (SELA)

established—17 October 1975

aim—to promote economic and social development through regional cooperation

members—(27) Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)

note—also known as Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion (ALADI)

established—12 August 1980

effective—18 March 1981

aim—to promote freer regional trade

members—(11) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

observers—(16) Commission of the European Communities, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Inter-American Development Bank, Italy, Nicaragua, Organization of American States, Panama, Portugal, Spain, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

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Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

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BLANK OUTLINE MAP OF THE 12 CANADIAN PROVINCES

World Eagle Map. 1995

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OUTLINE MAP OF CANADA WITH PROVINCES IDENTIFIED

World Eagle Map. 1995

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NAME THE 12 CANADIAN PROVINCES

1. Alberta
2. British Columbia
3. Manitoba
4. Newfoundland
5. New Brunswick
6. Northwest Territories
7. Nova Scotia
8. Ontario
9. Prince Edward Island
10. Quebec
11. Saskatchewan
12. Yukon Territory

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World Eagle Map. 1995

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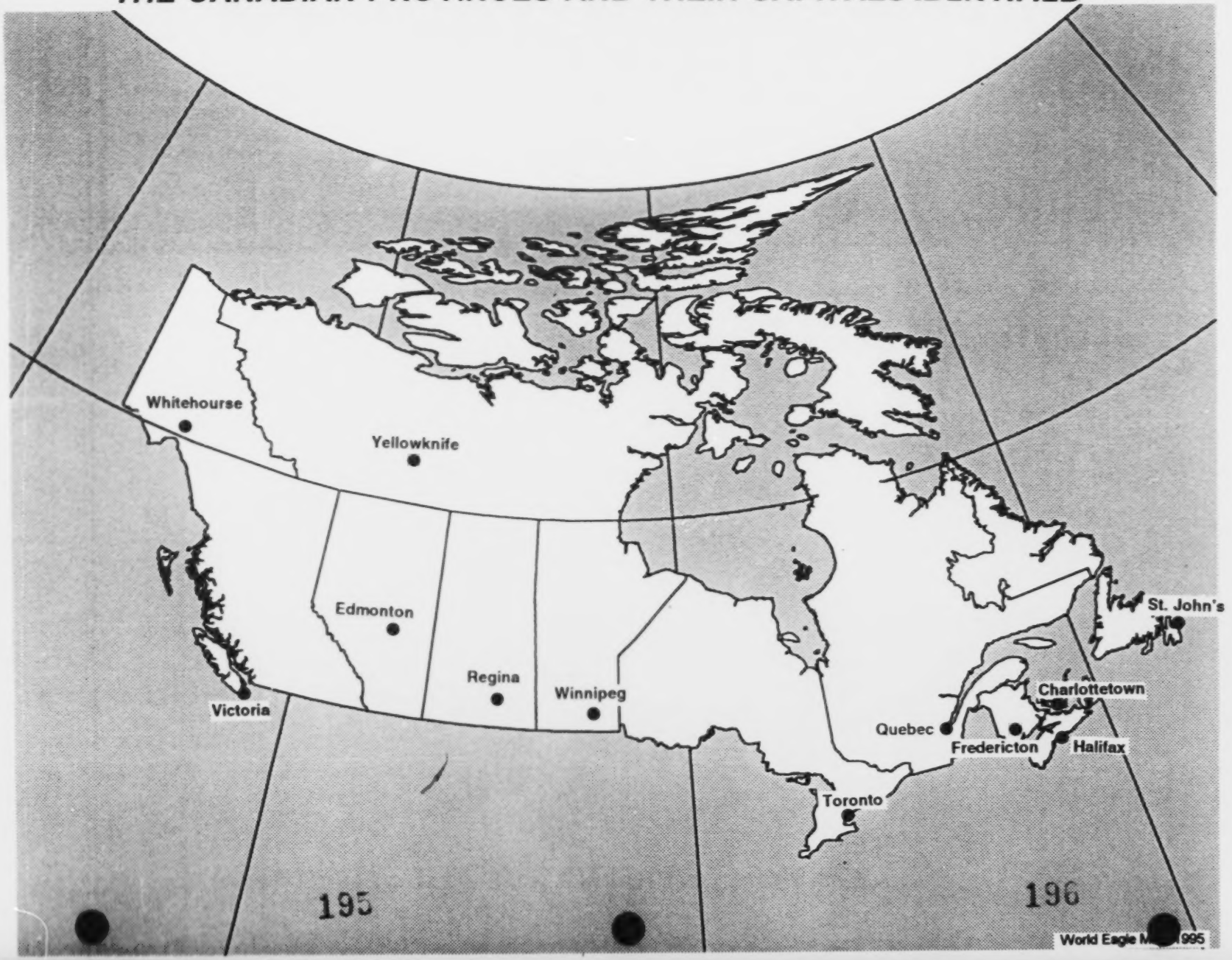
THE CANADIAN PROVINCES AND THEIR CAPITALS IDENTIFIED



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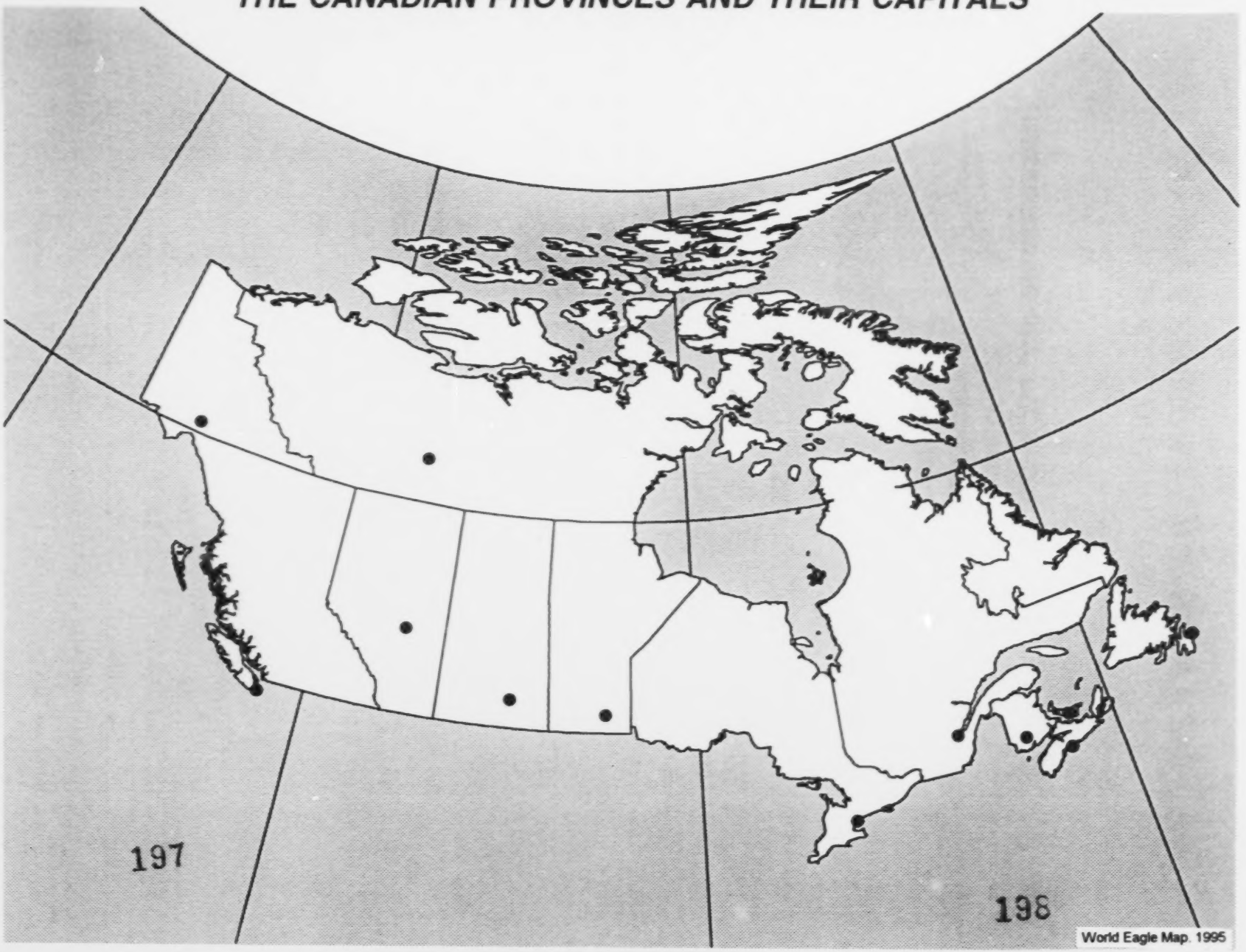
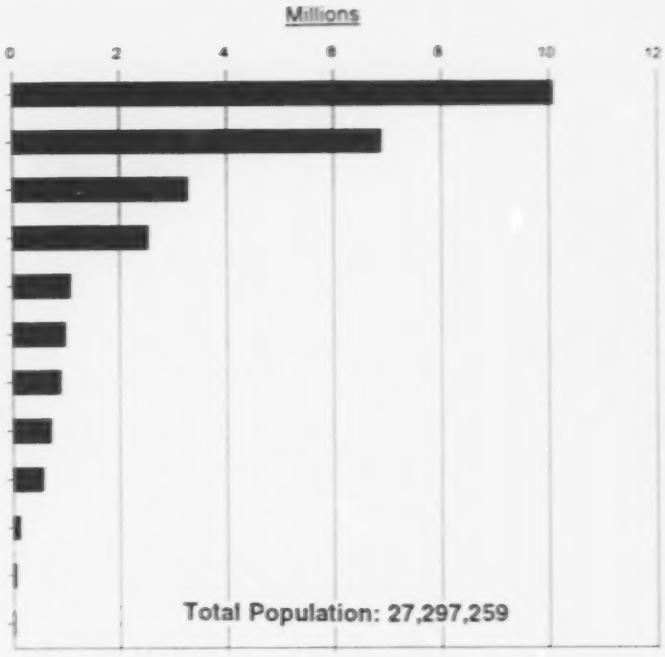
THE CANADIAN PROVINCES AND THEIR CAPITALS



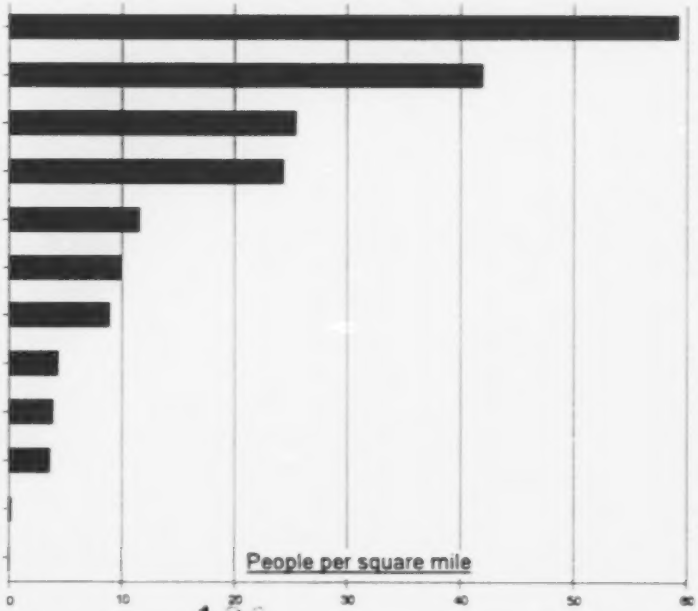
THE 12 CANADIAN PROVINCES RANKED BY POPULATION: 1991

Rank	Province	Population	Percent
1	Ontario	10,084,885	36.9
2	Quebec	6,895,963	25.3
3	British Columbia	3,282,061	12.0
4	Alberta	2,545,553	9.3
5	Manitoba	1,091,942	4.0
6	Saskatchewan	988,928	3.6
7	Nova Scotia	899,942	3.3
8	New Brunswick	723,900	2.7
9	Newfoundland	568,474	2.1
10	Prince Edward Island	129,765	0.5
11	Northwest Territories	54,649	0.2
12	Yukon Territory	31,197	0.1



THE 12 CANADIAN PROVINCES RANKED BY POPULATION DENSITY: 1991

Rank	Province	
1	Prince Edward Island	59.30
2	Nova Scotia	42.00
3	New Brunswick	25.50
4	Ontario	24.40
5	Quebec	11.59
6	Alberta	9.97
7	British Columbia	8.97
8	Manitoba	4.35
9	Saskatchewan	3.93
10	Newfoundland	3.63
11	Yukon Territory	0.17
12	Northwest Territories	0.04



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35 CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

1. Aulavik
2. Auyuittuq (Reserve)
3. Banff
4. Bruce Peninsula
5. Cape Briton Highlands
6. Elk Island
7. Ellesmere Island
8. Forillon
9. Fundy
10. Georgian Bay Islands
11. Glacier
12. Grasslands
13. Gros Morne
14. Gwaii Haanas Archipelago (Reserve)
15. Ivvavik
16. Jasper
17. Kejimkujik
18. Kluane (Reserve)
19. Kootenay
20. Kouchibouguac
21. La Mauricie
22. Mingan Archipelago (Reserve)
23. Mount Revelstoke
24. Nahanni (Reserve)
25. Northern Baffin Island
26. Pacific Rim (Reserve)
27. Point Pelee
28. Prince Albert
29. Prince Edward Island
30. Pukaskwa
31. Riding Mountain
32. St Lawrence Islands
33. Waterton Lakes
34. Wood Buffalo
35. Yoho
36. Terra Nova

Source: National Geographic Atlas of the World, Revised 6 th Edition 1992

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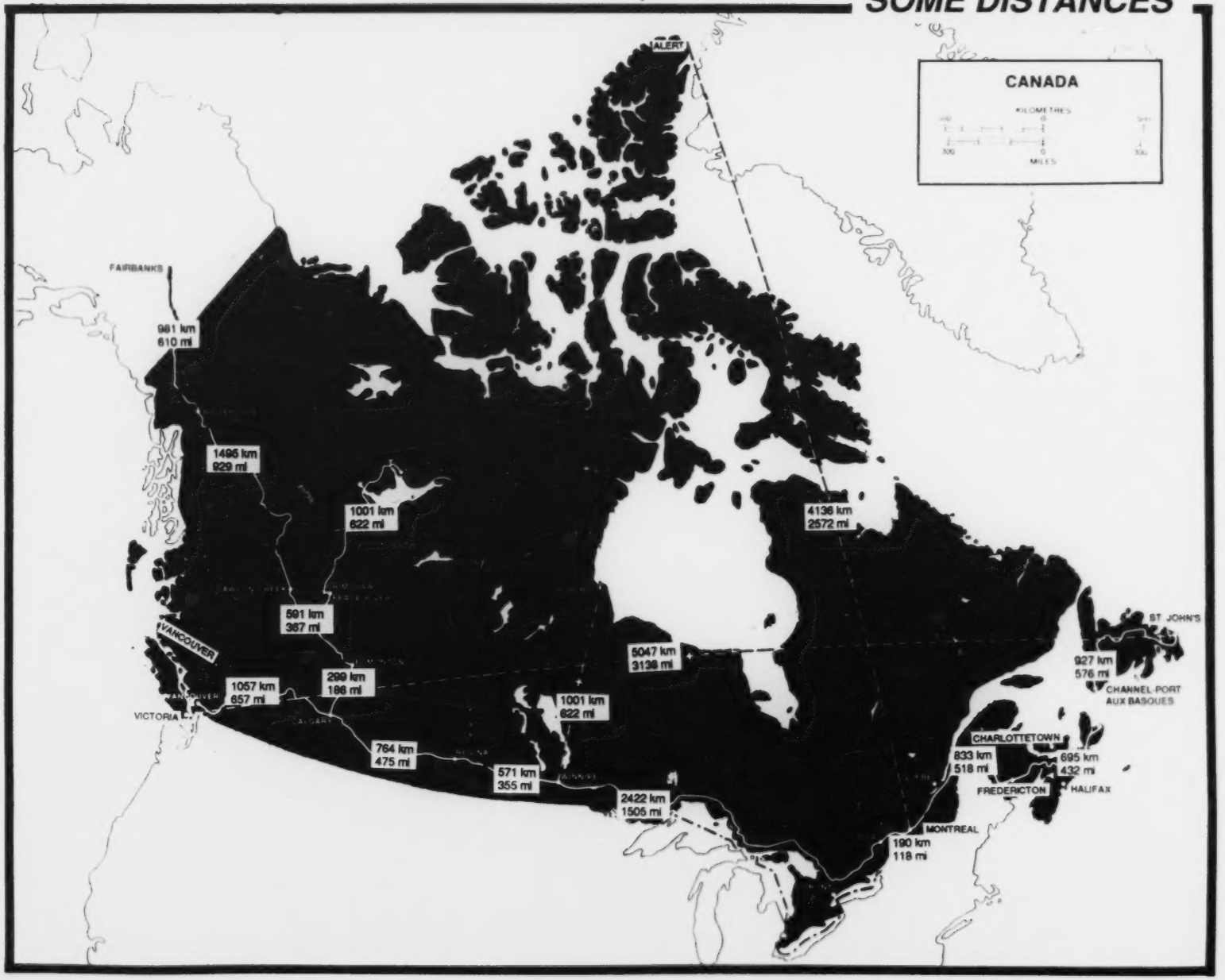
SOME DISTANCES



Adapted from Statistics Canada. Canada Year Book 1976-77. Special Edition. Front end-paper.

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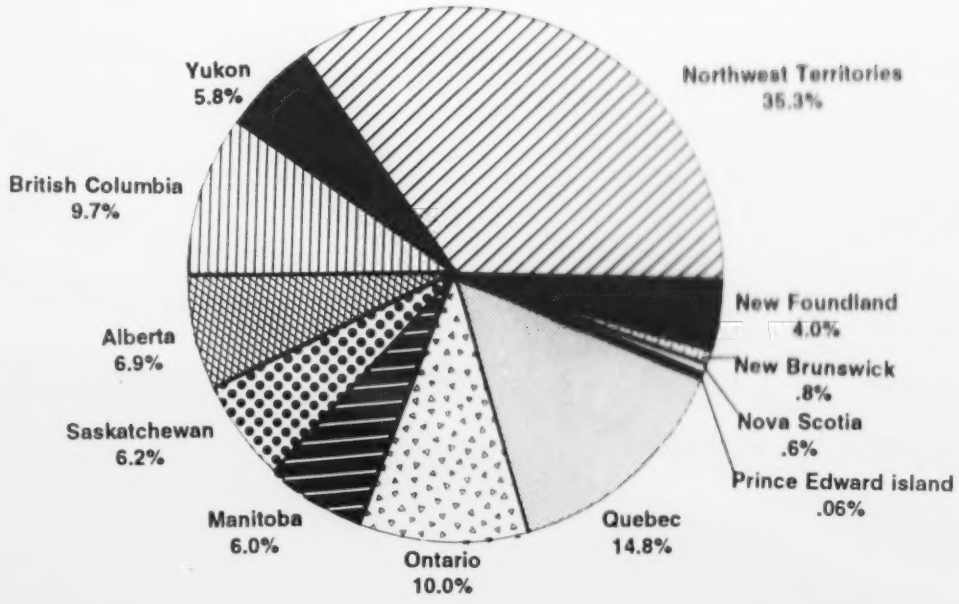
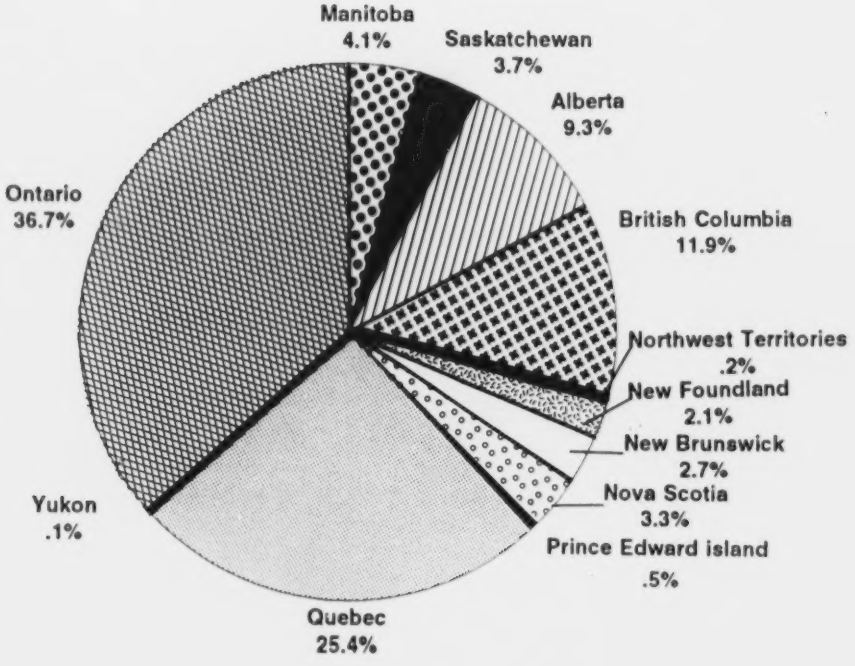
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA AND POPULATION IN CANADA

LAND AREA
9,203,054 square kilometer



POPULATION 1991
26,840,900



204

World Eagle charts. Source: Canada Yearbook 1994.

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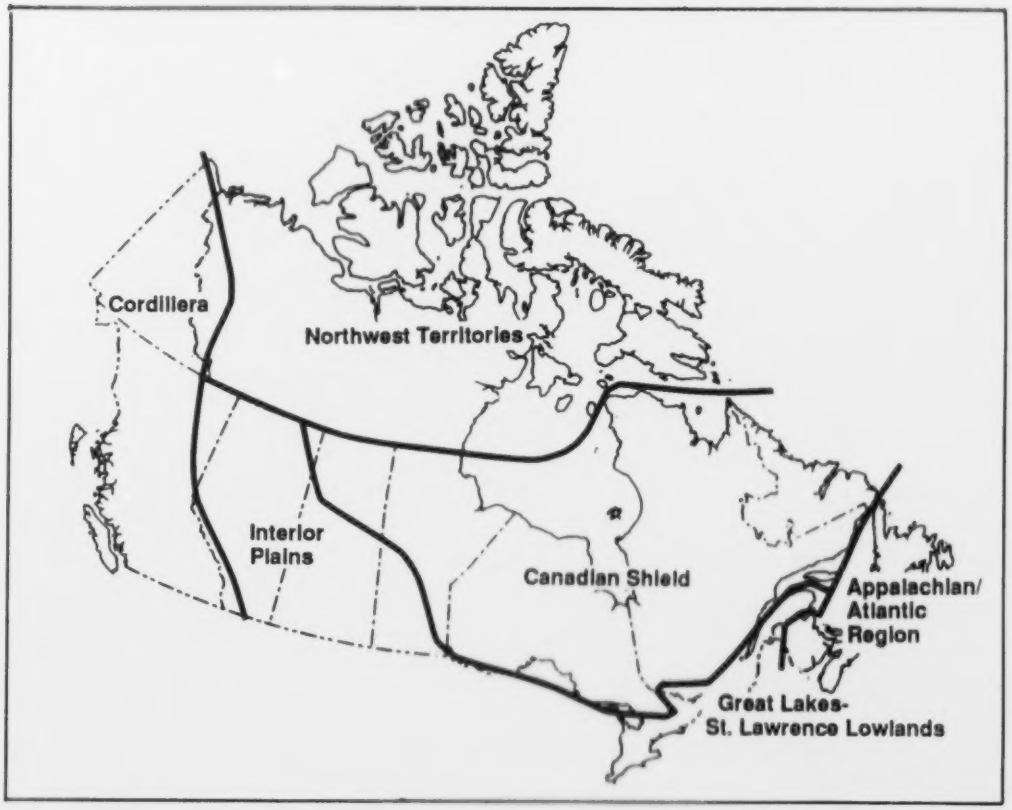
GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



Canada is more than 9.9 million square kilometers (3.97 million sq. mi.) in area and is the second largest country in the world. Canada shares an 8,892-kilometer (5,335-mi.) border with the United States, unfortified for more than a century. There are five major geographic regions.

- The Appalachian region encompasses the Atlantic Provinces and part of southeastern Quebec and consists of rounded hills and rolling plains.

- The St. Lawrence lowlands consist of fertile, low-lying plains bordering the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in southern Quebec and Ontario.

- The Canadian Shield is an area of pre-Cambrian rock extending from Labrador to the Arctic islands and covering most of eastern and central Canada. The northern area of the Shield is a moss-covered, treeless plain with permanently frozen subsoil. The Shield is thickly forested in the south.

- The interior plains extend from the U.S. border to the Arctic Ocean. In the south, they are unforested and form the breadbasket of Canada. North of the prairies, the plains are forested and contain large deposits of oil, gas, and potash.

- The Cordilleran region is a strip of mountainous terrain about 800 kilometers (500 mi.) wide that includes most of British Columbia, the Yukon, and part of western Alberta.

The climate varies greatly, from arctic to mild, but Canada may be described generally as having moderate summers and long, cold winters. ❖

Source: Map from Minister of Supply and Services Canada. Statistics Canada. Canada: A Portrait, 1989. P. 6. Text from U.S. Department of State. Background Notes: Canada, June 1989. P. 3.

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CANADA AND SEVEN OTHERS OF SIMILAR POPULATION

-- Population Estimates for Mid-1995 --

Canada
29,600,000
8 per sq.mi.

Algeria
28,400,000
31 per sq.mi.

Morocco
29,200,000
169 per sq.mi.

N. Korea
23,500,000
505 per sq.mi.

Sudan
28,100,000
31 per sq.mi.

Kenya
28,300,000
128 per sq.mi.

Romania
22,700,000
255 per sq.mi.

Tanzania
28,500,000
83 per sq.mi.

Country outlines from a Robinson Projection map.
Population figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet.

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BLANK OUTLINE MAP OF THE 31 MEXICAN STATES

World Eagle Map. 1995

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OUTLINE MAP OF MEXICO WITH STATES IDENTIFIED

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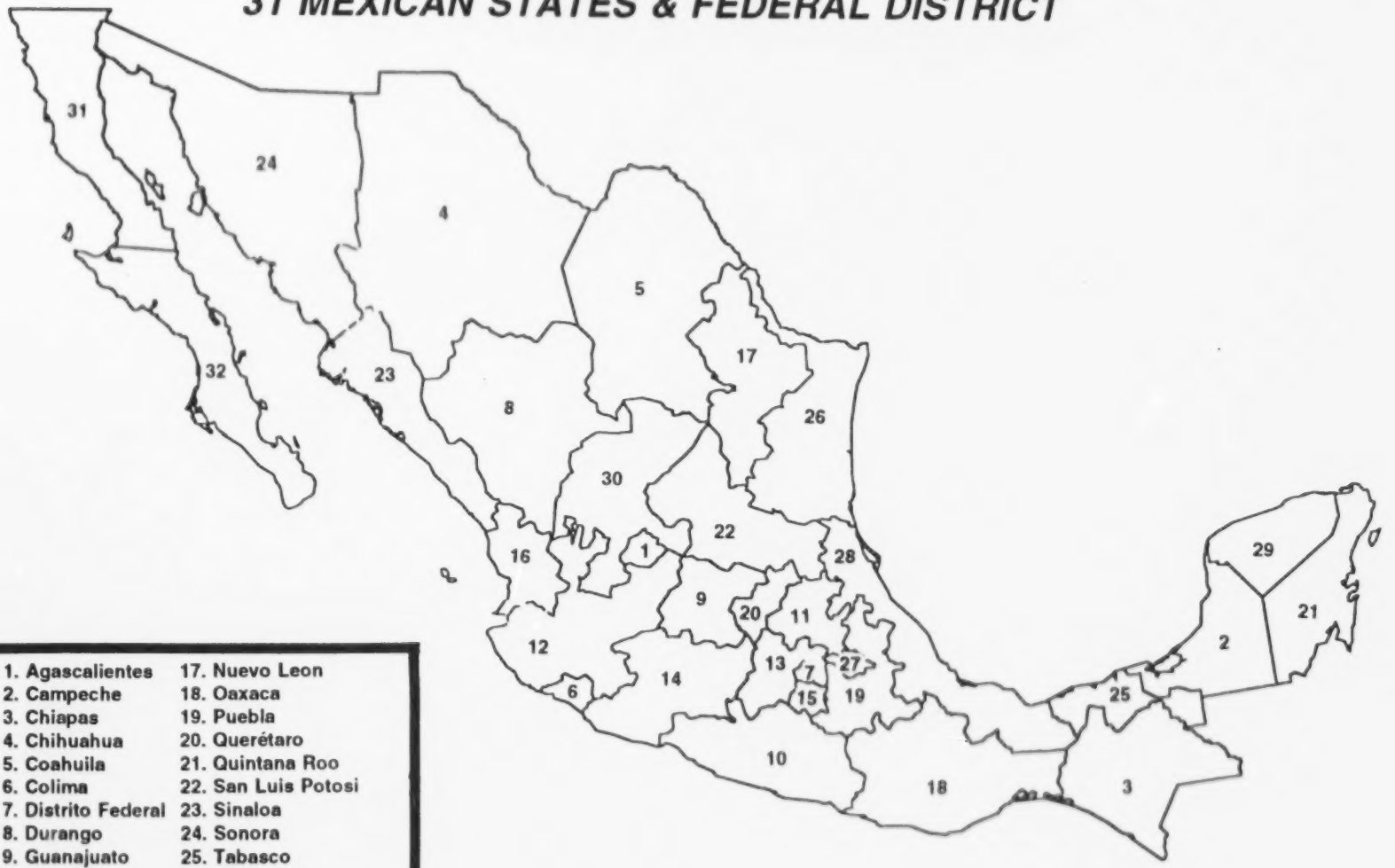
NAME THEM!
31 MEXICAN STATES & FEDERAL DISTRICT



1. Agascalientes	17. Nuevo Leon
2. Campeche	18. Oaxaca
3. Chiapas	19. Puebla
4. Chihuahua	20. Querétaro
5. Coahuila	21. Quintana Roo
6. Colima	22. San Luis Potosi
7. Distrito Federal	23. Sinaloa
8. Durango	24. Sonora
9. Guanajuato	25. Tabasco
10. Guerrero	26. Tamaulipas
11. Hidalgo	27. Tlaxcala
12. Jalisco	28. Vera Cruz
13. México	29. Yucatan
14. Michoacan	30. Zacatecas
15. Morelos	31. Baja California
16. Nayarit	32. Baja California Sur

World Eagle Map. 1995

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THE MEXICAN STATES AND THEIR CAPITALS IDENTIFIED

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1995, A World Eagle map

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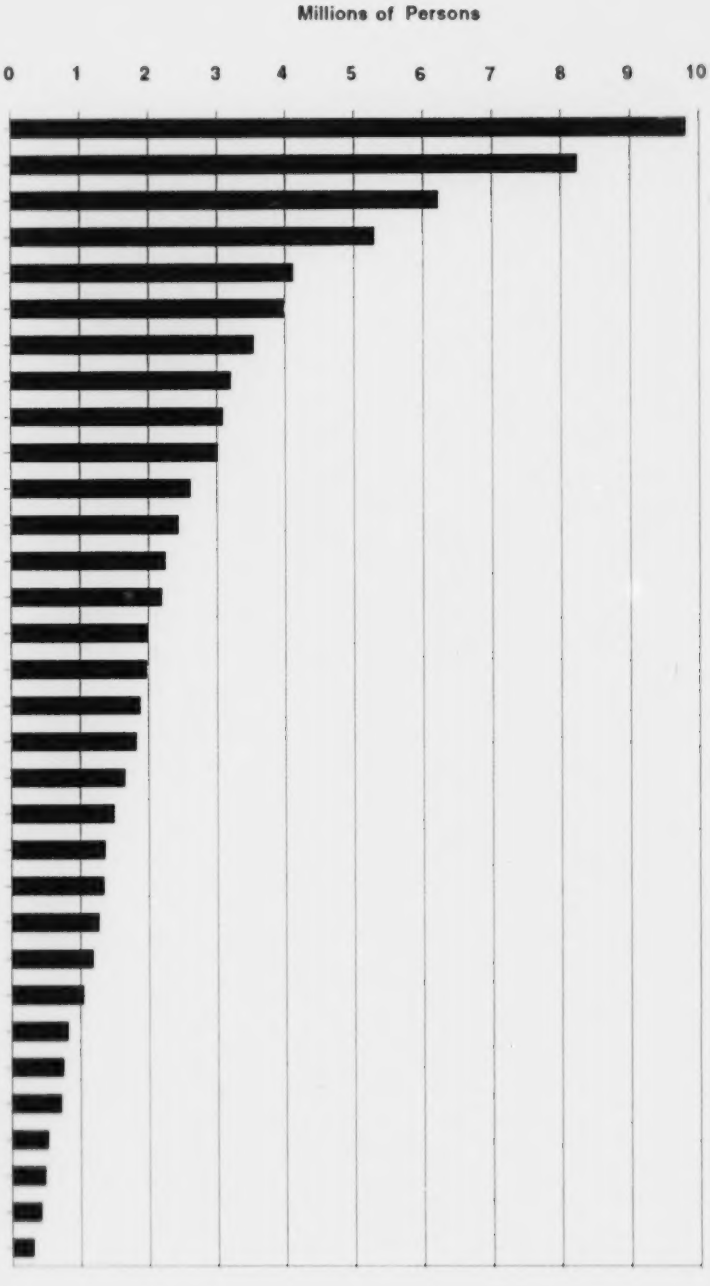
THE MEXICAN STATES AND THEIR CAPITALS

1995, A World Eagle map

THE 31 MEXICAN STATES RANKED BY POPULATION: 1990



Rank	State	Population	Percent
1	Mexico	9,815,795	12.1
2	Federal District	8,235,944	10.1
3	Veracruz	6,228,239	7.7
4	Jalisco	5,302,689	6.5
5	Puebla	4,126,101	5.1
6	Guanajuato	3,982,593	4.9
7	Michoacan	3,548,199	4.4
8	Chiapas	3,210,496	4.0
9	Nuevo Leon	3,098,736	3.8
10	Oaxaca	3,019,560	3.7
11	Guerrero	2,620,637	3.2
12	Chihuahua	2,441,873	3.0
13	Tamaulipas	2,249,581	2.8
14	Sinaloa	2,204,054	2.7
15	San Luis Potosi	2,003,187	2.5
16	Coahuila	1,972,340	2.4
17	Hidalgo	1,888,366	2.3
18	Sonora	1,823,606	2.2
19	Baja California	1,660,855	2.0
20	Tabasco	1,501,744	1.8
21	Yucatan	1,362,940	1.7
22	Durango	1,349,378	1.7
23	Zacatecas	1,276,323	1.6
24	Morelos	1,195,059	1.5
25	Queretaro	1,051,235	1.3
26	Nayarit	824,643	1.0
27	Tlaxcala	761,277	0.94
28	Aguascalientes	719,659	0.89
29	Campeche	535,185	0.66
30	Quintana Roo	493,277	0.61
31	Colima	428,277	0.53
32	Baja California Sur	317,764	0.39

Total Population: 81,249,645

Source: World Eagle chart. The Statesman's Yearbook 1995-1996.

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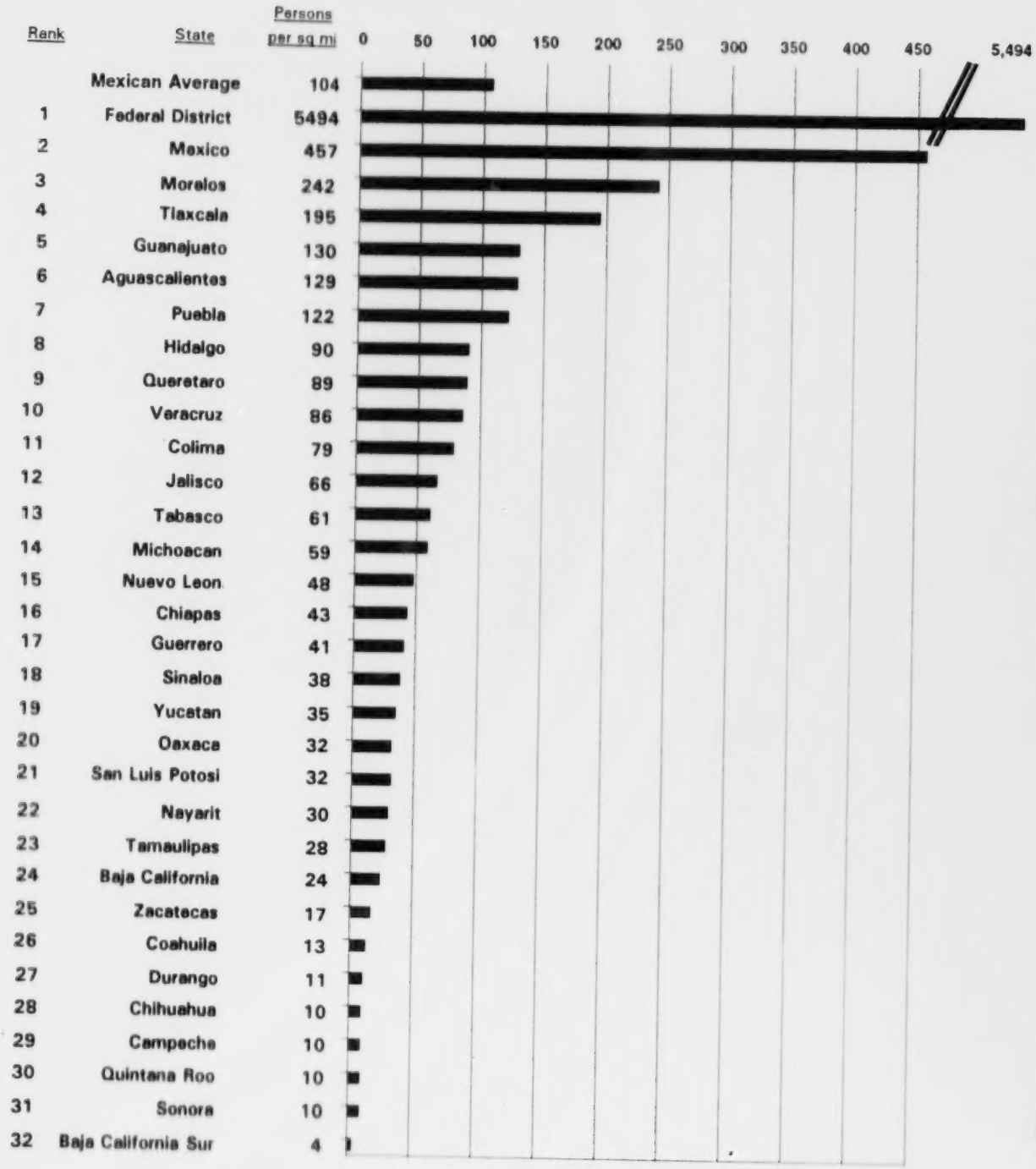
THE 31 MEXICAN STATES RANKED BY POPULATION DENSITY: 1990



Source: World Eagle chart. The Statesman's Yearbook 1995-1996

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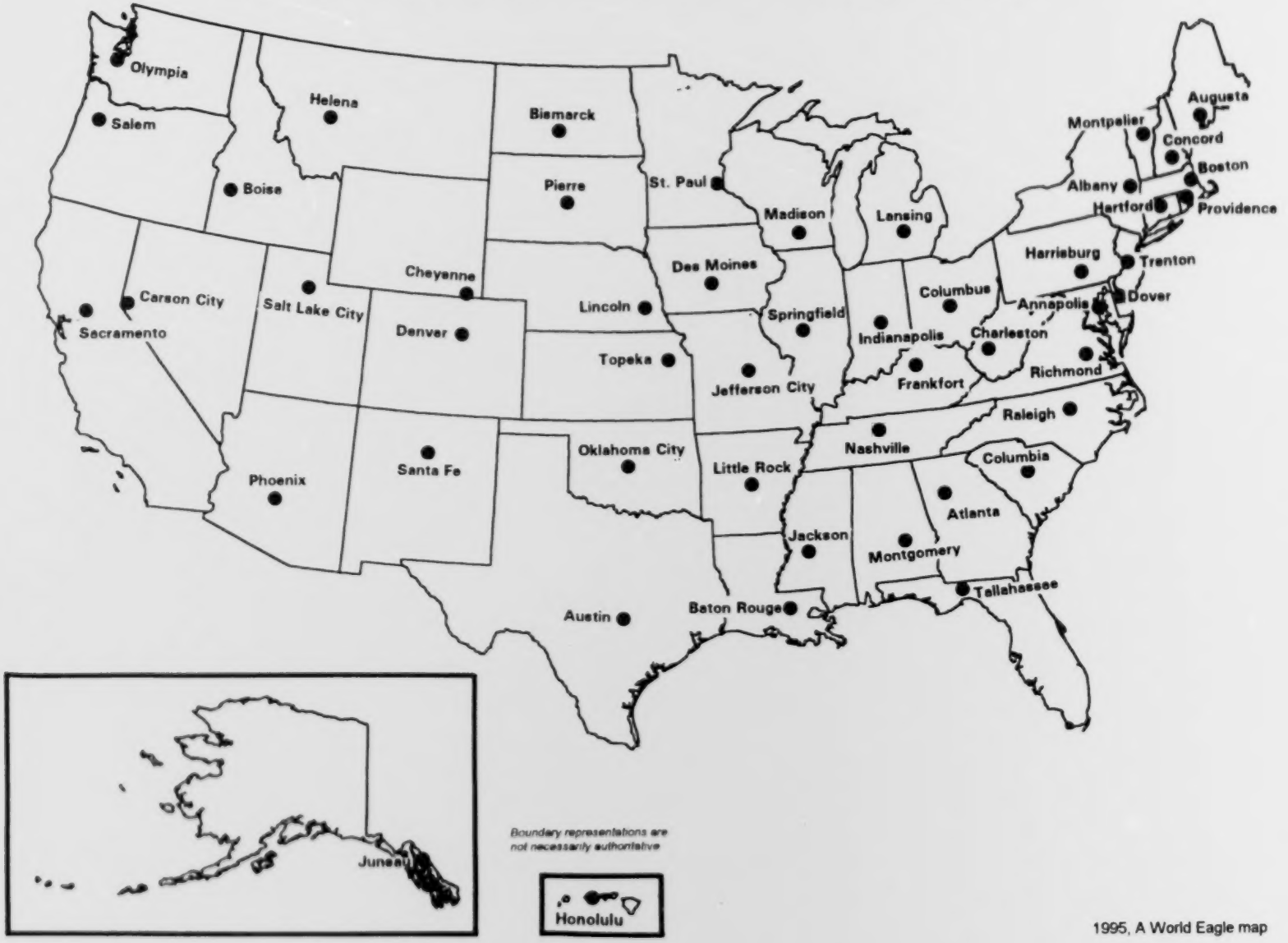
THE U.S. STATES AND THEIR CAPITALS IDENTIFIED



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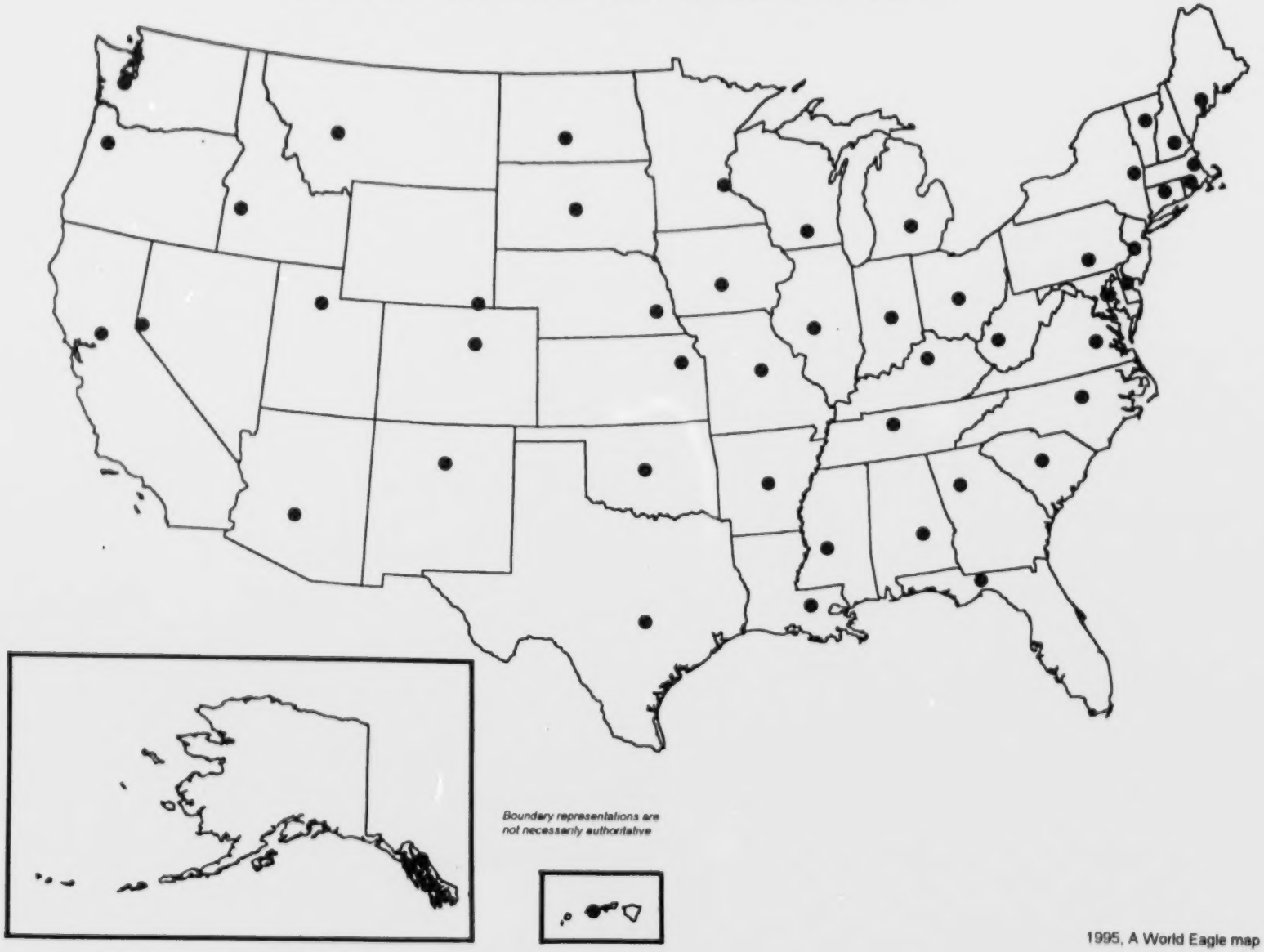
THE U.S. STATES AND THEIR CAPITALS



Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative

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OUTLINE MAP OF THE U.S. WITH STATES IDENTIFIED

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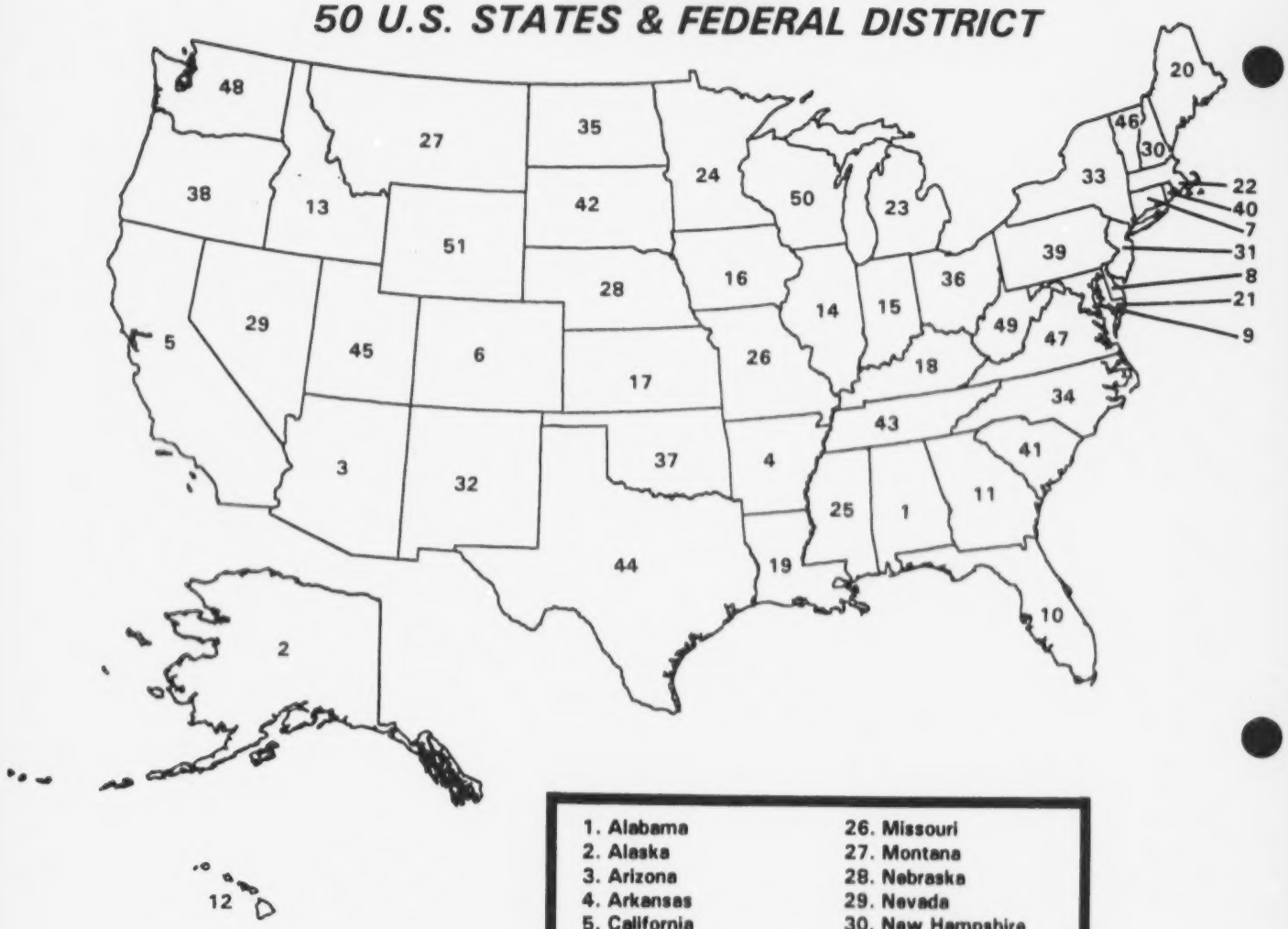
NAME THEM!
50 U.S. STATES & FEDERAL DISTRICT



1. Alabama
2. Alaska
3. Arizona
4. Arkansas
5. California
6. Colorado
7. Connecticut
8. Delaware
9. District of Columbia
10. Florida
11. Georgia
12. Hawaii
13. Idaho
14. Illinois
15. Indiana
16. Iowa
17. Kansas
18. Kentucky
19. Louisiana
20. Maine
21. Maryland
22. Massachusetts
23. Michigan
24. Minnesota
25. Mississippi
26. Missouri
27. Montana
28. Nebraska
29. Nevada
30. New Hampshire
31. New Jersey
32. New Mexico
33. New York
34. North Carolina
35. North Dakota
36. Ohio
37. Oklahoma
38. Oregon
39. Pennsylvania
40. Rhode Island
41. South Carolina
42. South Dakota
43. Tennessee
44. Texas
45. Utah
46. Vermont
47. Virginia
48. Washington
49. West Virginia
50. Wisconsin
51. Wyoming

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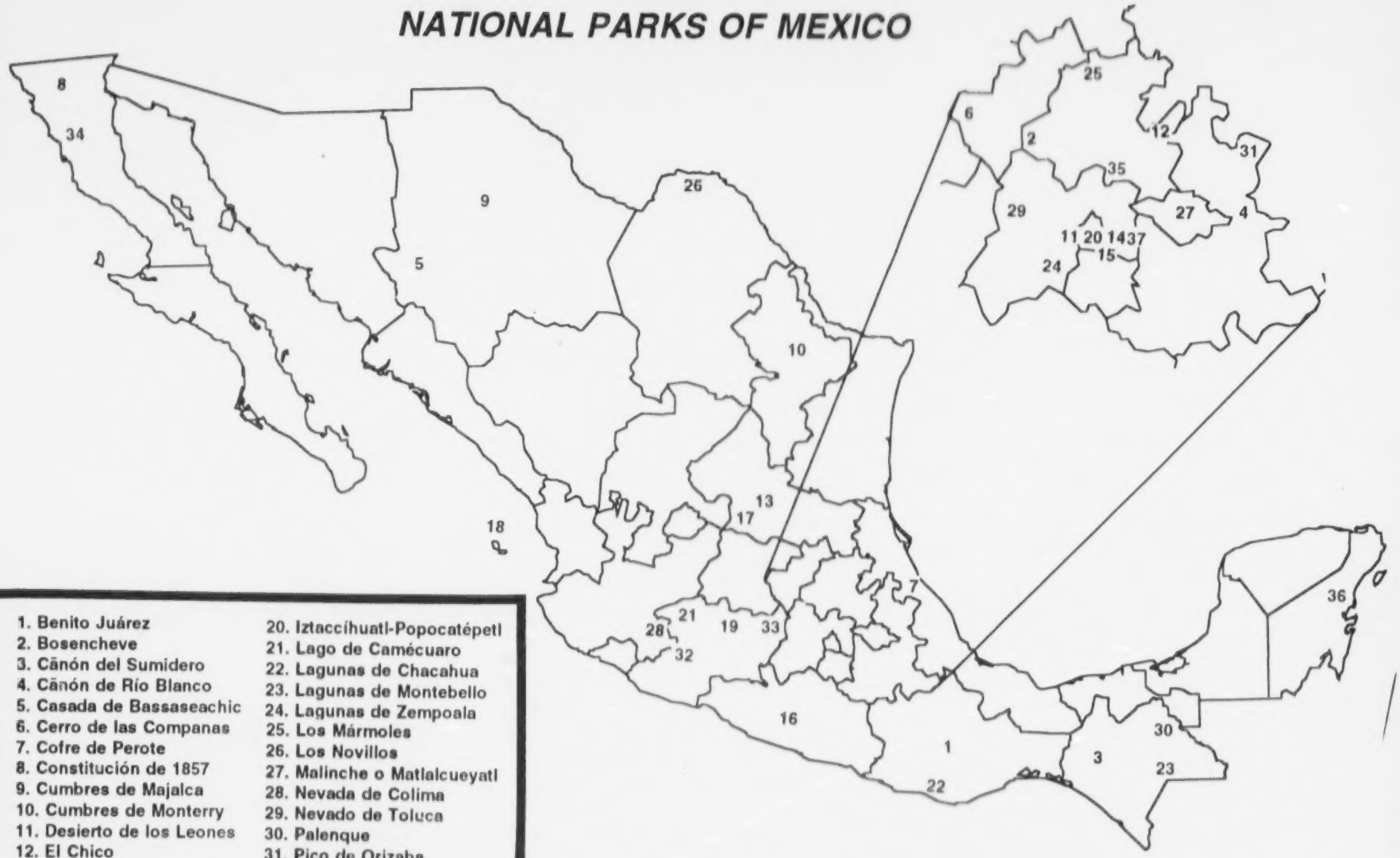
NATIONAL PARKS OF MEXICO



1. Benito Juárez
2. Bosencheve
3. Cañón del Sumidero
4. Cañón de Río Blanco
5. Casada de Bassaseachic
6. Cerro de las Companas
7. Cofre de Perote
8. Constitución de 1857
9. Cumbres de Majalca
10. Cumbres de Monterry
11. Desierto de los Leones
12. El Chico
13. El Potosí
14. El Sacromonte
15. El Tepozteco
16. General Juan N. Alvarez
17. Gogorron
18. Isla Isabel
19. Insurgent José María Morelos y Pavón
20. Iztaccíhuatl-Popocatépetl
21. Lago de Camécuaro
22. Lagunas de Chacahua
23. Lagunas de Montebello
24. Lagunas de Zempoala
25. Los Mármoles
26. Los Novillos
27. Malinche o Matlalcueyatl
28. Nevada de Colima
29. Nevado de Toluca
30. Palenque
31. Pico de Orizaba
32. Pico de Tancitaro
33. Rayón
34. San Pedro Matir
35. Tula
36. Tulum
37. Zoquiapan y Anexas

Source: National Geographic Atlas of the World, Revised 6 th Edition 1992

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BLANK OUTLINE MAP OF THE U.S.

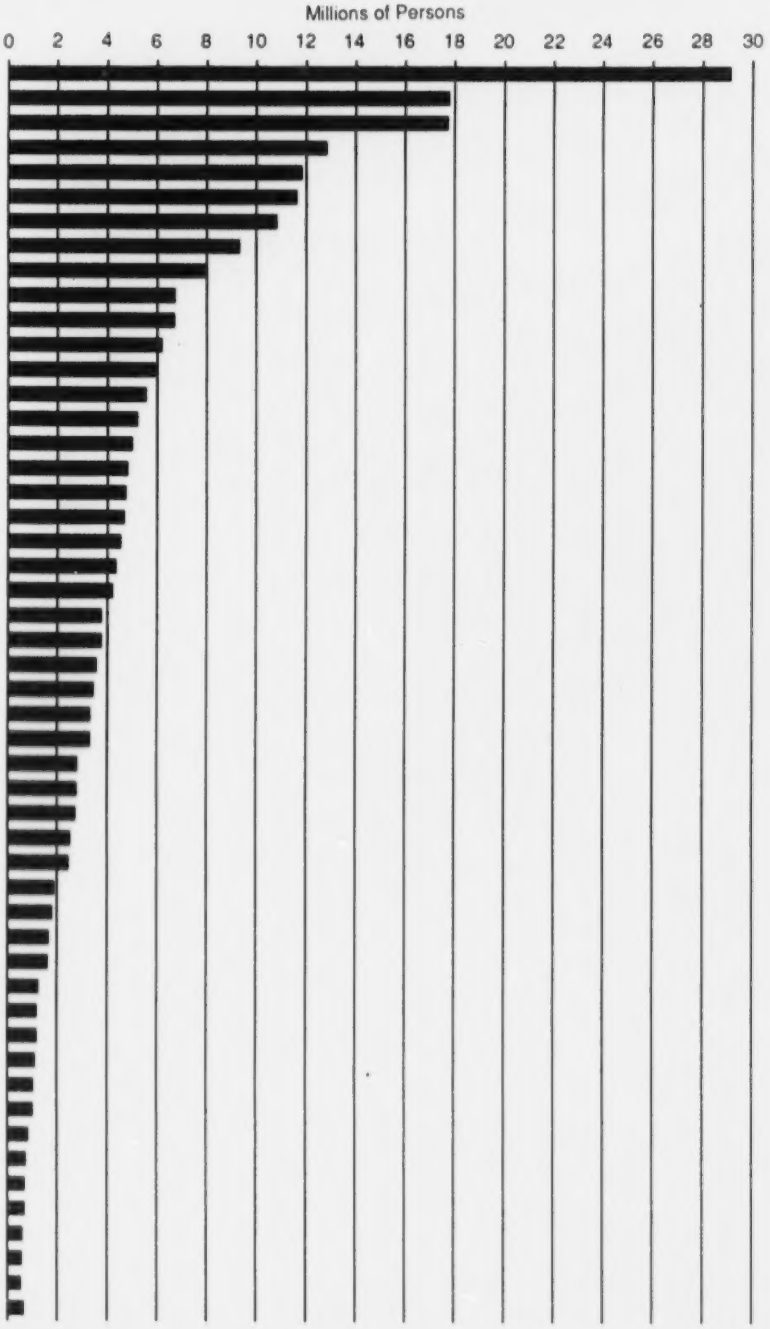
225

225

THE 50 STATES RANKED BY POPULATION: PROJECTIONS FOR 1990

U.S. Resident Population

Rank	State	Population	Percent of U.S.
1	CA	29,126,000	11.7
2	NY	17,773,000	7.1
3	TX	17,712,000	7.1
4	FL	12,818,000	5.1
5	PA	11,827,000	4.7
6	IL	11,612,000	4.6
7	OH	10,791,000	4.3
8	MI	9,293,000	3.7
9	NJ	7,899,000	3.2
10	NC	6,690,000	2.7
11	GA	6,663,000	2.7
12	VA	6,157,000	2.5
13	MA	5,880,000	2.4
14	IN	5,550,000	2.2
15	MO	5,192,000	2.1
16	TN	4,972,000	2.0
17	WI	4,808,000	1.9
18	MD	4,729,000	1.9
19	WA	4,657,000	1.9
20	LA	4,513,000	1.8
21	MN	4,324,000	1.7
22	AL	4,181,000	1.7
23	AZ	3,752,000	1.5
24	KY	3,745,000	1.5
25	SC	3,549,000	1.4
26	CO	3,434,000	1.4
27	OK	3,285,000	1.3
28	CT	3,279,000	1.3
29	OR	2,766,000	1.1
30	IA	2,758,000	1.1
31	MS	2,699,000	1.1
32	KS	2,492,000	1.0
33	AR	2,427,000	0.97
34	WV	1,856,000	0.74
35	UT	1,776,000	0.71
36	NM	1,632,000	0.65
37	NE	1,588,000	0.64
38	ME	1,212,000	0.49
39	NH	1,142,000	0.46
40	HI	1,141,000	0.46
41	NV	1,076,000	0.43
42	ID	1,017,000	0.41
43	RI	1,002,000	0.40
44	MT	805,000	0.32
45	SD	708,000	0.28
46	DE	666,000	0.27
47	ND	660,000	0.26
48	AK	576,000	0.23
49	VT	562,000	0.22
50	WY	502,000	0.20
–	DC	614,000	0.25



Total Population This Page: 249,888,000

Total Projected Population, July 1, 1990: 249,891,000

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1017, Projections of the Population of States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010. Published October 1988. Table E.

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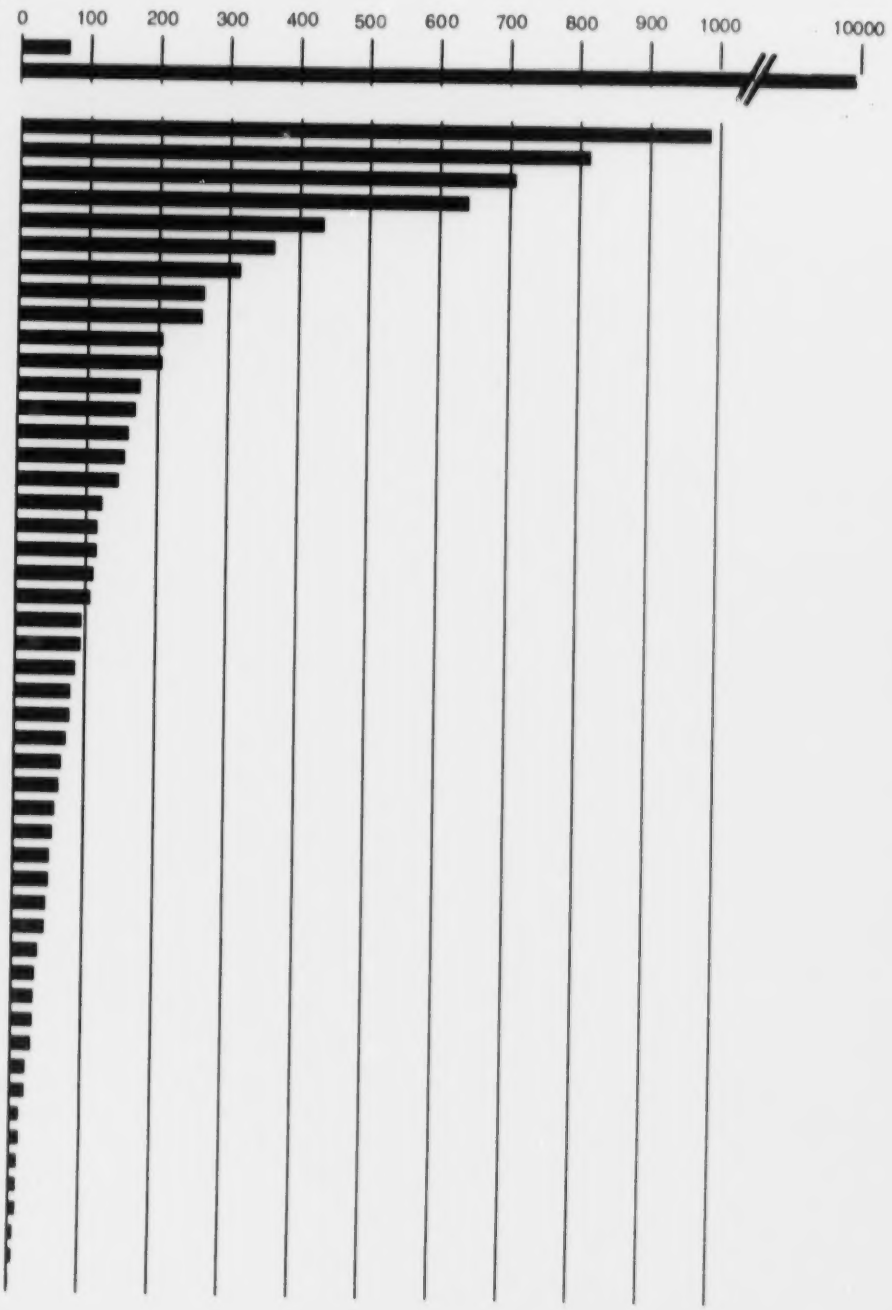
THE 50 STATES RANKED BY DENSITY OF POPULATION

Rank	State	Persons per sq mi
	USA	68.3
	DC	9,343.0
1	NJ	985.2
2	RI	813.5
3	MA	706.8
4	CT	639.9
5	MD	433.6
6	NY	363.0
7	DE	314.9
8	PA	263.4
9	OH	260.9
10	IL	205.6
11	FL	205.0
12	CA	174.3
13	HI	167.4
14	MI	157.2
15	IN	152.9
16	VA	144.8
17	NC	121.8
18	TN	115.2
19	NH	113.9
20	SC	110.0
21	GA	105.6
22	LA	93.4
23	KY	92.2
24	WI	85.6
25	AL	79.0
26	WV	78.3
27	MO	73.2
28	WA	66.6
29	TX	62.9
30	VT	57.0
31	MS	55.0
32	IA	50.4
33	MN	50.3
34	OK	46.8
35	AR	44.9
36	ME	35.7
37	CO	31.7
38	KS	30.1
39	AZ	29.7
40	OR	28.1
41	NE	20.6
42	UT	19.8
43	NM	12.3
44	ID	11.9
45	ND	9.5
46	SD	9.2
47	NV	9.1
48	MT	5.5
49	WY	5.0
50	AK	0.91



World Eagle chart. Data from The 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 600-624.

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NATIONAL PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. Acadia
2. Arches
3. Badlands
4. Big Bend
5. Biscayne
6. Bryce Canyon
7. Canyonlands
8. Capitol Reef
9. Carlsbad Caverns
10. Channel Islands
11. Crater Lake
12. Denali (was Mount McKinley)
13. Everglades
14. Gates of the Arctic
15. Glacier
16. Glacier Bay
17. Grand Canyon
18. Grand Teton
19. Great Basin
20. Great Smoky Mts.
21. Guadalupe Mts.
22. Haleakala
23. Hawaii Volcanoes
24. Hot Springs
25. Isle Royale
26. Katmai
27. Kenai Fjords
28. Kings Canyon
29. Kobuk Valley
30. Lake Clark
31. Lassen Volcanic
32. Mammoth Cave
33. Mesa Verde
34. Mount Rainier
35. North Cascades
36. Olympic
37. Petrified Forest
38. Redwood
39. Rocky Mountain
40. Sequoia
41. Shenandoah
42. Theodore Roosevelt
43. Virgin Islands
44. Voyageurs
45. Wind Cave
46. Wrangell-St. Elias
47. Yellowstone
48. Yosemite
49. Zion

Source: National Parks of the United States, National Geographic.

A "What If" Posed by a Government Demographer: THE U.S. ACCORDING TO ITS POPULATION AND ITS ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC COHESIVENESS

The map below was created by demographer Calvin Beale of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1978. Why aren't our states the way he has drawn them? Would it be good if they were? Is it good that many of our states have heterogeneity?

1. Northern New England-St. Lawrence
2. Northeastern Metropolitan Belt
3. Mohawk Valley and New York-Pennsylvania Border
4. Northern Appalachian Coal Fields
5. Lower Great Lakes Industrial
6. Upper Great Lakes
7. Dairy Belt
8. Central Corn Belt
9. Southern Corn Belt
10. Southern Interior Uplands
11. Southern Appalachian Coal Fields
12. Blue Ridge, Great Smokies, and Great Valley
13. Southern Piedmont
14. Coastal Plain Tobacco and Peanut Belt
15. Old Coastal Plain Cotton Belt
16. Mississippi Delta
17. Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Coast
18. Florida Peninsula
19. East Texas and Adjoining Coastal Plain
20. Ozark-Ouachita Uplands
21. Rio Grande
22. Southern Great Plains
23. Northern Great Plains
24. Rocky Mountains, Mormon Valleys, and Columbia Basin
25. North Pacific Coast (including Alaska)
26. The Southwest (including Hawaii)

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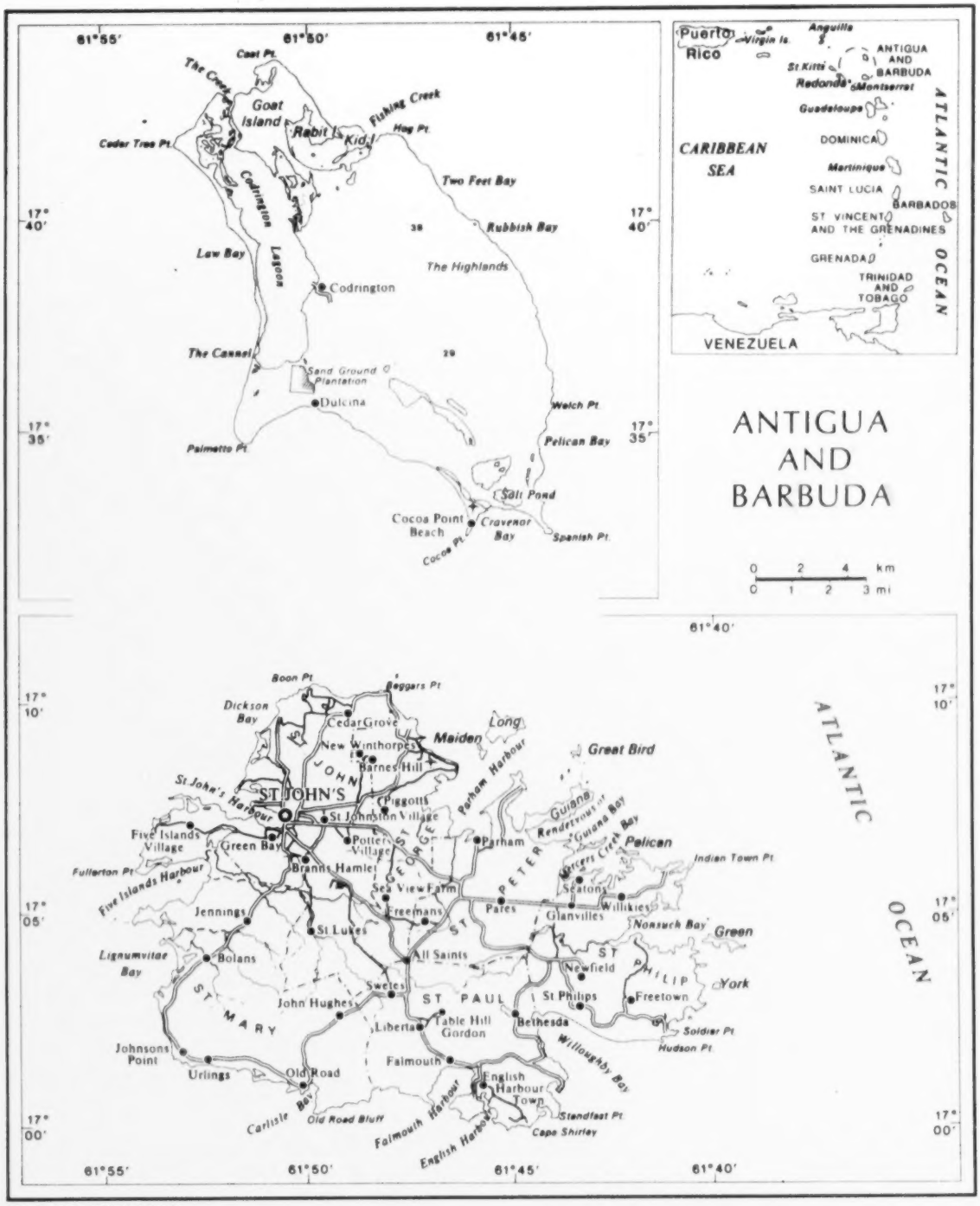
Individual Country Maps

Satisfactory individual maps were not available for the Netherlands Antilles and the United States of America.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



MAP NO. 3186 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1982

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

AREA: *170 sq. mi.440 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *100,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
St. John's 27,000 (1988est.)
GNP: *$ 5,800 per capita, 1993est ($US)*

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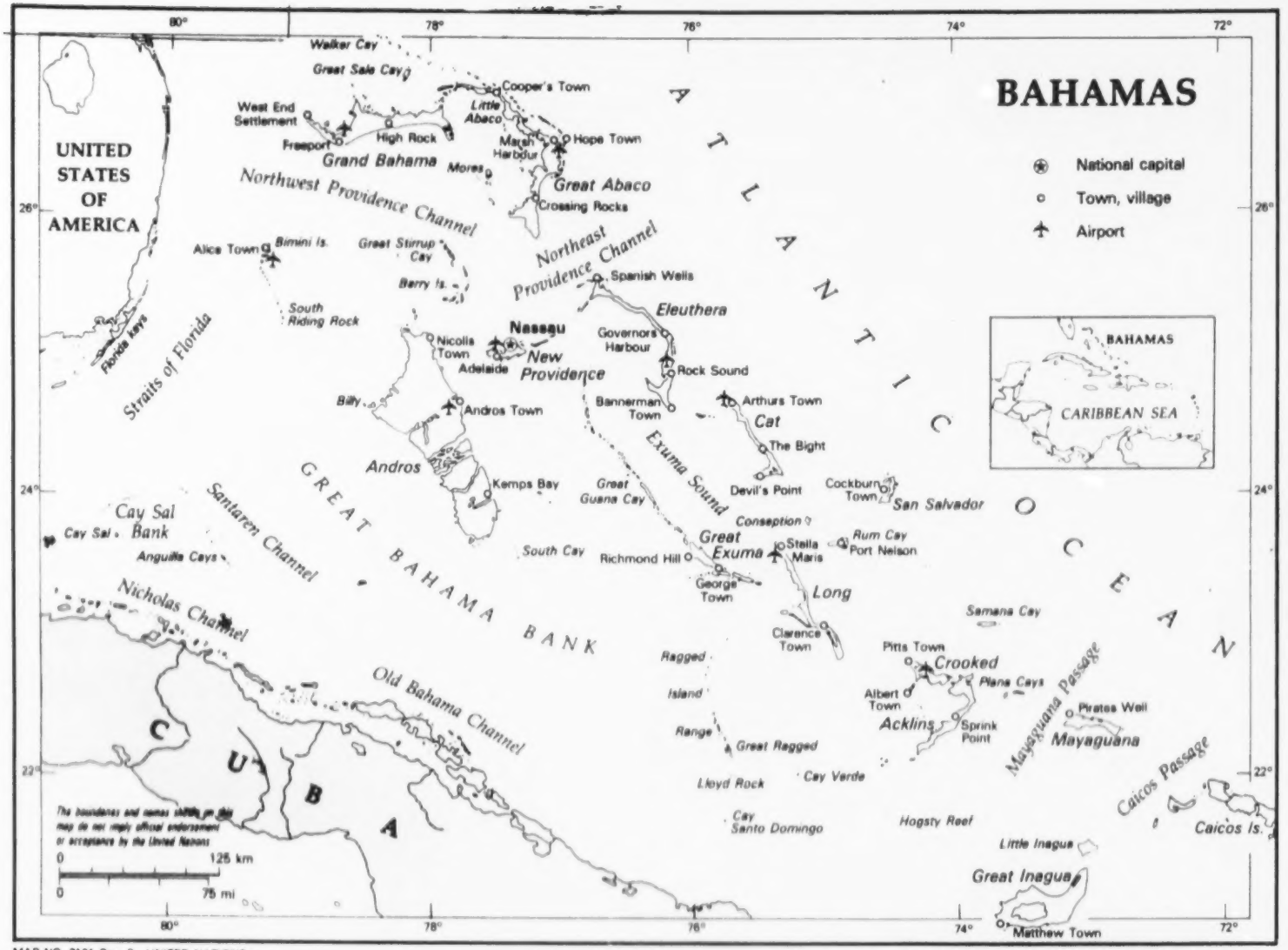

MAP NO. 3101 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1986

COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS

AREA: 3,860 sq. mi. 13,940 sq. km.
POPULATION: 300,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Nassau 172,000 (1990est.)
GNP: $ 16,500 per capita, 1993est. ($US)

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BARBADOS

MAP NO. 3419 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1987

BARBADOS

AREA: *170 sq. mi.* *430 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *300,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Bridgetown 6,000 (1990)
GNP: *$ 8,700 per capita, 1993est. ($US)*

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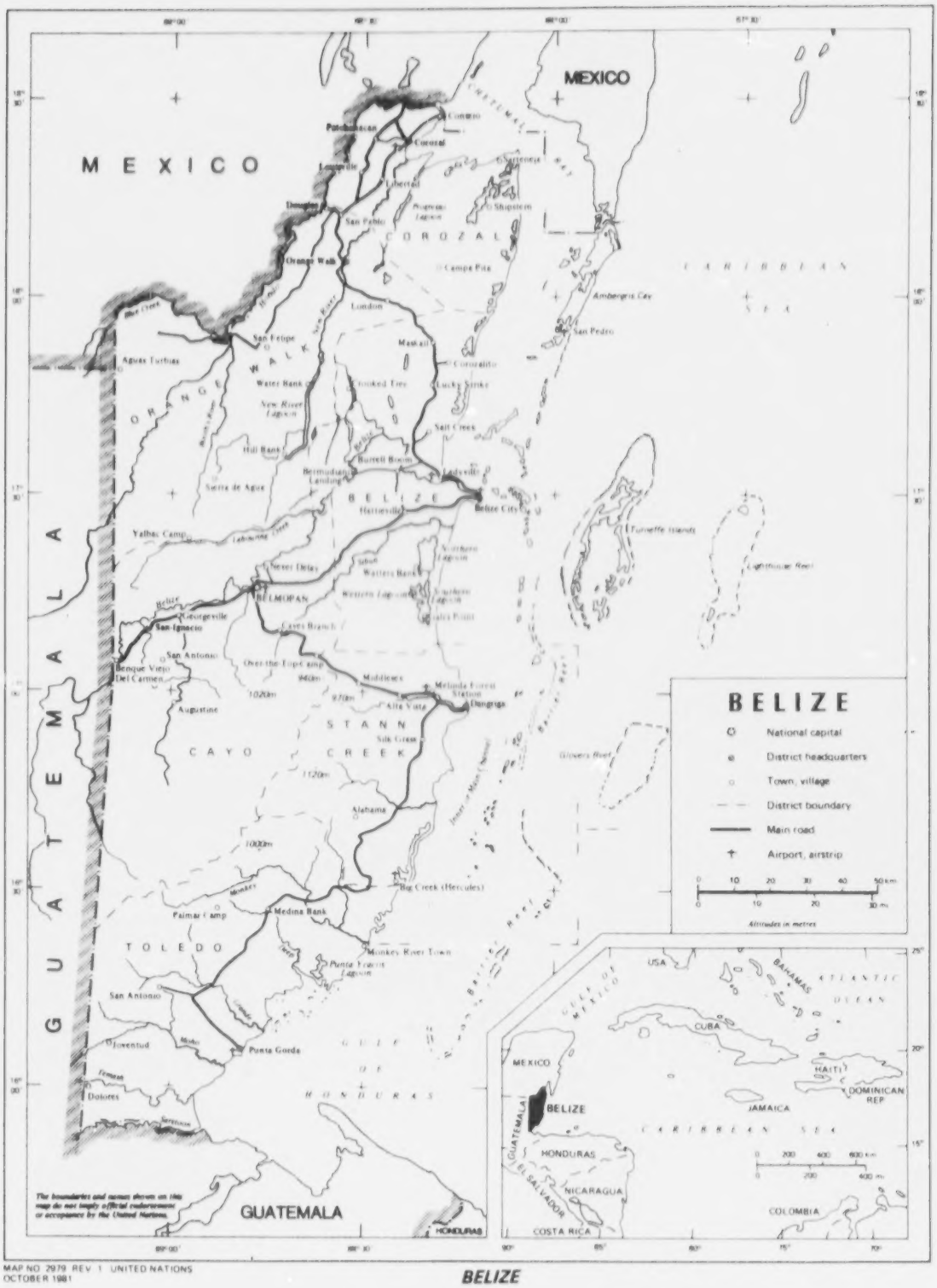
BELIZE


MEXICO
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
CARIBBEAN SEA
BELIZE
National capital
District headquarters
Town, village
District boundary
Main road
Airport, airstrip
BELMOPAN
Belize City
San Ignacio
Benque Viejo Del Carmen
Punta Gorda
Dangriga
Orange Walk
Corozal
Caye Caulker
Ambergris Cay
San Pedro
Turneffe Islands
Lighthouse Reef
Glovers Reef
Barrier Reef
Belize River
Hummingbird Highway
Western Highway
Southern Highway
Northern Highway
Coastal Road
Manatee Road
Stann Creek
Cayo
Toledo
Maskall
Corozalito
Crooked Tree
Lucky Strike
Salt Creek
Burrell Boom
Ladyville
Hattieville
Yalbac Camp
Sierra de Agua
Aguas Turbias
Water Hole
Hill Bank
Bermudian Landing
Silk Grass
Alabama
Medina Bank
Palmar Camp
Monkey River Town
Punta Negra Lagoon
Punta Gorda
Dolores
Joventud
Augustine
Middlesex
Melinda Forest Station
Alta Vista
Big Creek (Hercules)
Maskall
Progreso Lagoon
Shipstern
Campa Pine
London
Water Hole
New River Lagoon
Smoked Tree
Lucky Strike
Salt Creek
Burrell Boom
Ladyville
Hattieville
Belize City
Belize River
Sibun River
Sibun
Western Lagoon
Northern Lagoon
Southern Lagoon
Caye Caulker

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MAP NO. 3395 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1986
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AREA: 3,560,220 sq. mi. 9,976,140 sq. km.
POPULATION: 29,600,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL: Ottawa
LARGEST CITY: Toronto 3,800,000 (1991est.)
GNP: $ 22,200 per capita, 1993 ($US)

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COSTA RICA

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

AREA: *19,710 sq. mi. 51,100 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *3,300,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
San Jose 1,000,000 (1992 met. est.)
GNP: *$ 5,900 per capita, 1993est. ($US)*

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Base 505031 (547623) 3-82

AREA: 42,400 sq. mi. 110,860 sq. km.
POPULATION: 11,200,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Havana 2,000,000 (1989est.)
GNP: $ 1,250 per capita, 1993est. ($US)

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DOMINICA

MAP NO. 3019 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 1986

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

AREA: *290 sq. mi. 750 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *100,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Roseau 16,000 (1991est.)
GNP: *$ 2,100 per capita, 1992est. ($US)*

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MAP NO. 3103 — UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1980

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AREA: *18,680 sq. mi.* *48,730 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *7,800,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Santo Domingo 2,400,000 (1991est.)
GNP: *$ 3,000 per capita, 1993est. ($US)*

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MAP NO. 3052.1 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1991

EL SALVADOR

REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR

AREA: 8,000 sq. mi. 21,040 sq. km.
POPULATION: 5,900,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
San Salvador 1,400,000 (1993est.)
GNP: $ 2,500 per capita, 1993est. ($US)

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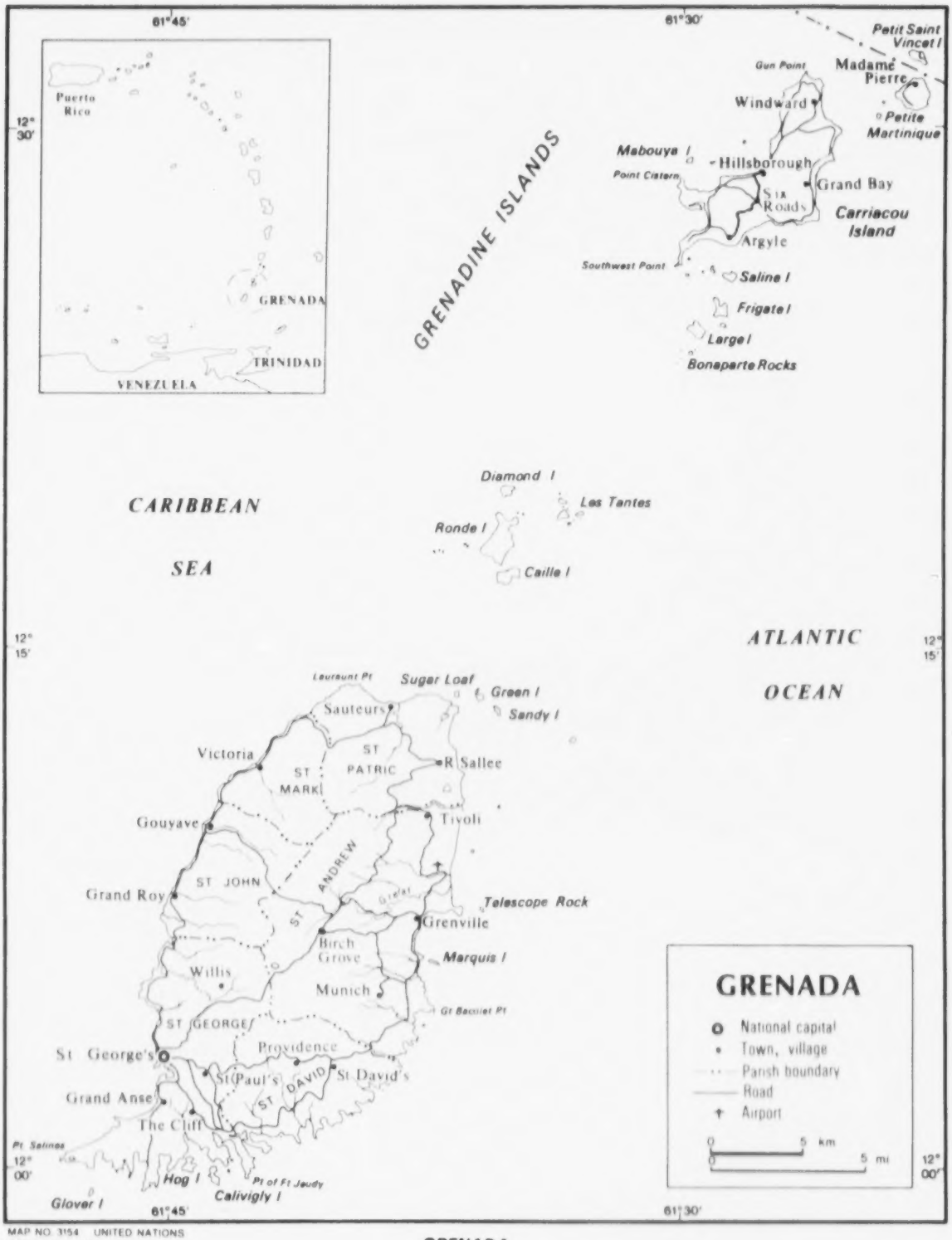
GRENADA



MAP NO. 3154 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1981

GRENADA

AREA: *130 sq. mi. 340 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *100,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
St. George's 30,000 (1991est.)
GNP: *$ 3,000 per capita, 1992est. ($US)*

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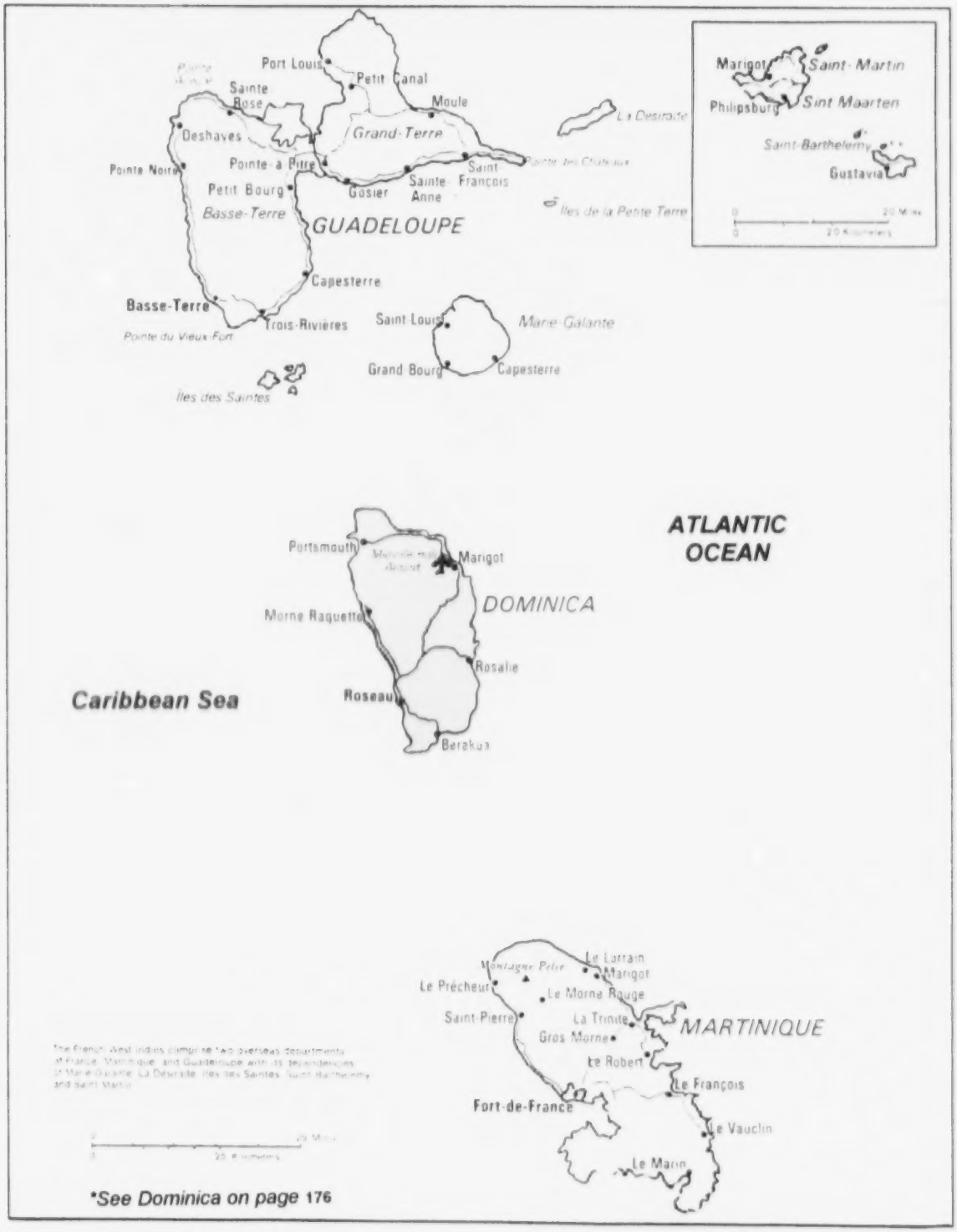
*GUADELOUPE & MARTINIQUE



*See Dominica on page 176

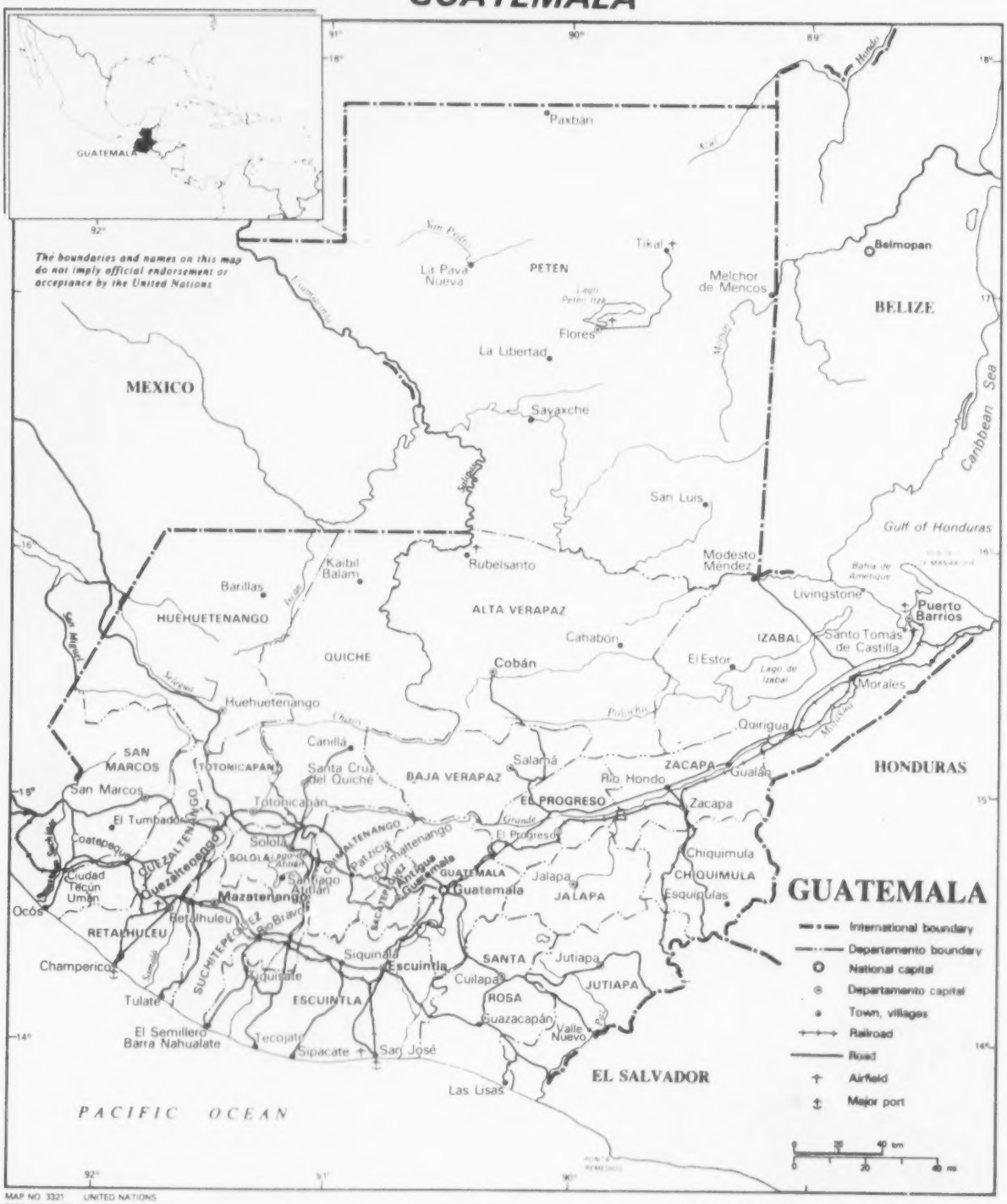
DEPARTMENT OF GUADELOUPE

AREA: *650 sq. mi. 1,780 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *400,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Basse-Terre
GNP: *$ 8,400 per capita, 1991 ($US)*

DEPARTMENT OF MARTINIQUE

AREA: *410 sq. mi. 1,100 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *400,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Fort-de-France
GNP: *$ 9,500 per capita, 1991 ($US)*

GUATEMALA



MAP NO. 3321 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1985

REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

AREA: *41,860 sq. mi. 108,890 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *10,600,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Guatemala City 1,100,000 (1993est.)
GNP: *$ 3,000 per capita, 1993est. ($US)*

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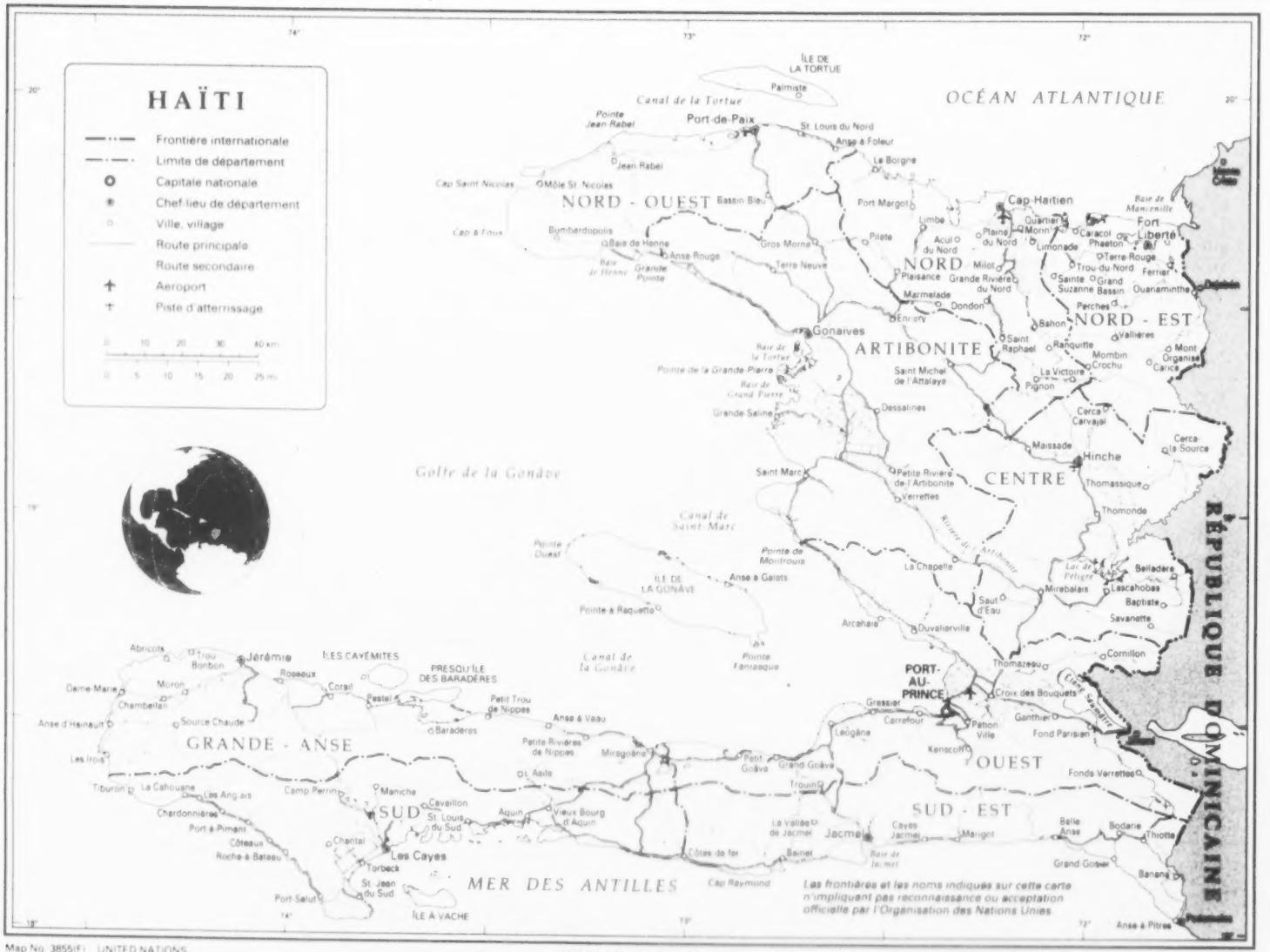

Map No. 3855(F) UNITED NATIONS
October 1994

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

REPUBLIC OF HAITI

AREA: 10,640 sq. mi. 27,750 sq. km.
POPULATION: 7,200,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Port-au-Prince 752,000 (1992est.)
GNP: $ 800 per capita, 1993est. ($US)

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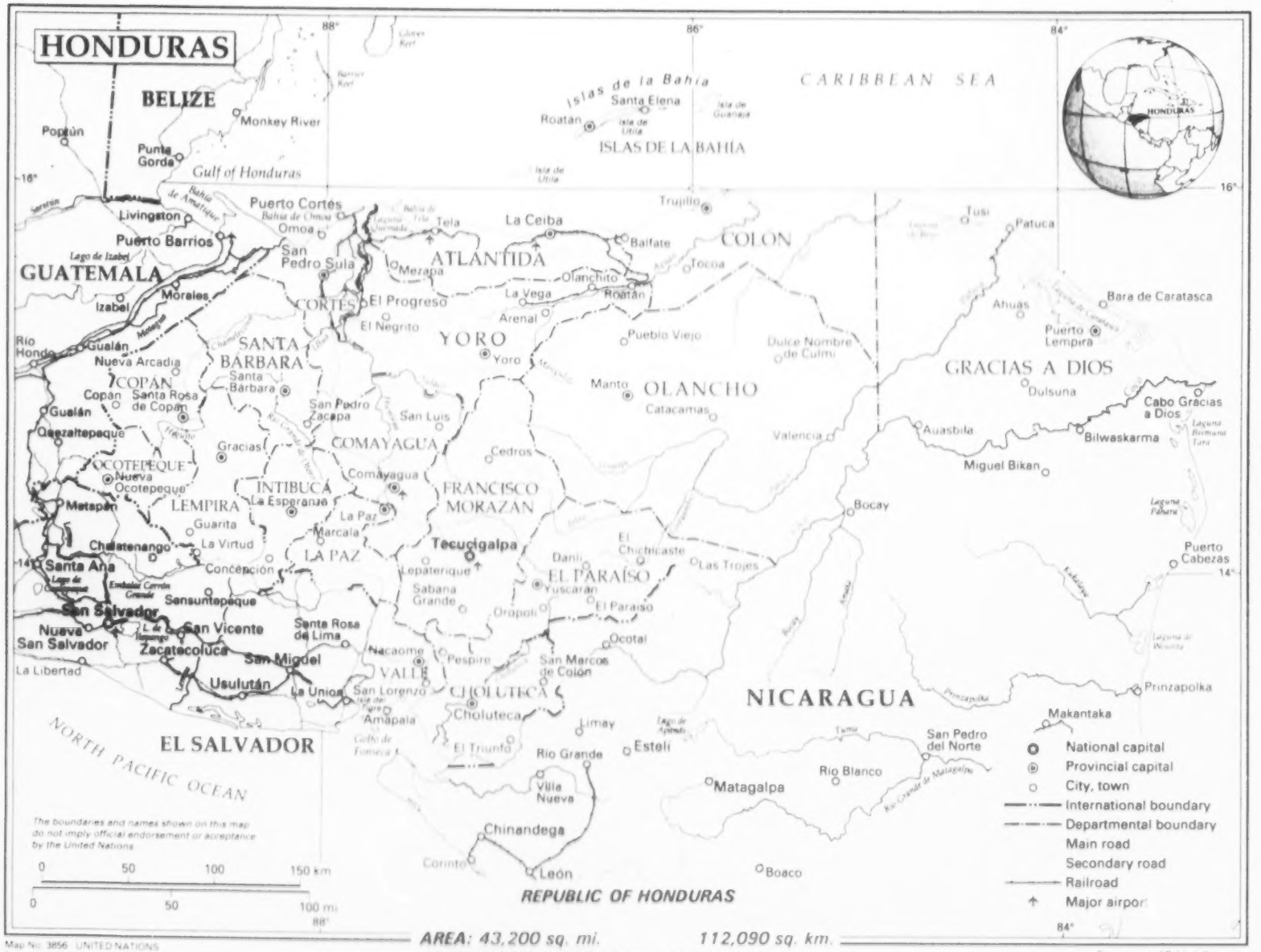

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS

AREA: *43,200 sq. mi. 112,090 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *5,500,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Tegucigalpa 608,000 (1989est.)
GNP: *$ 1,950 per capita, 1993est. ($US)*

Map No. 3856 UNITED NATIONS
November 1994

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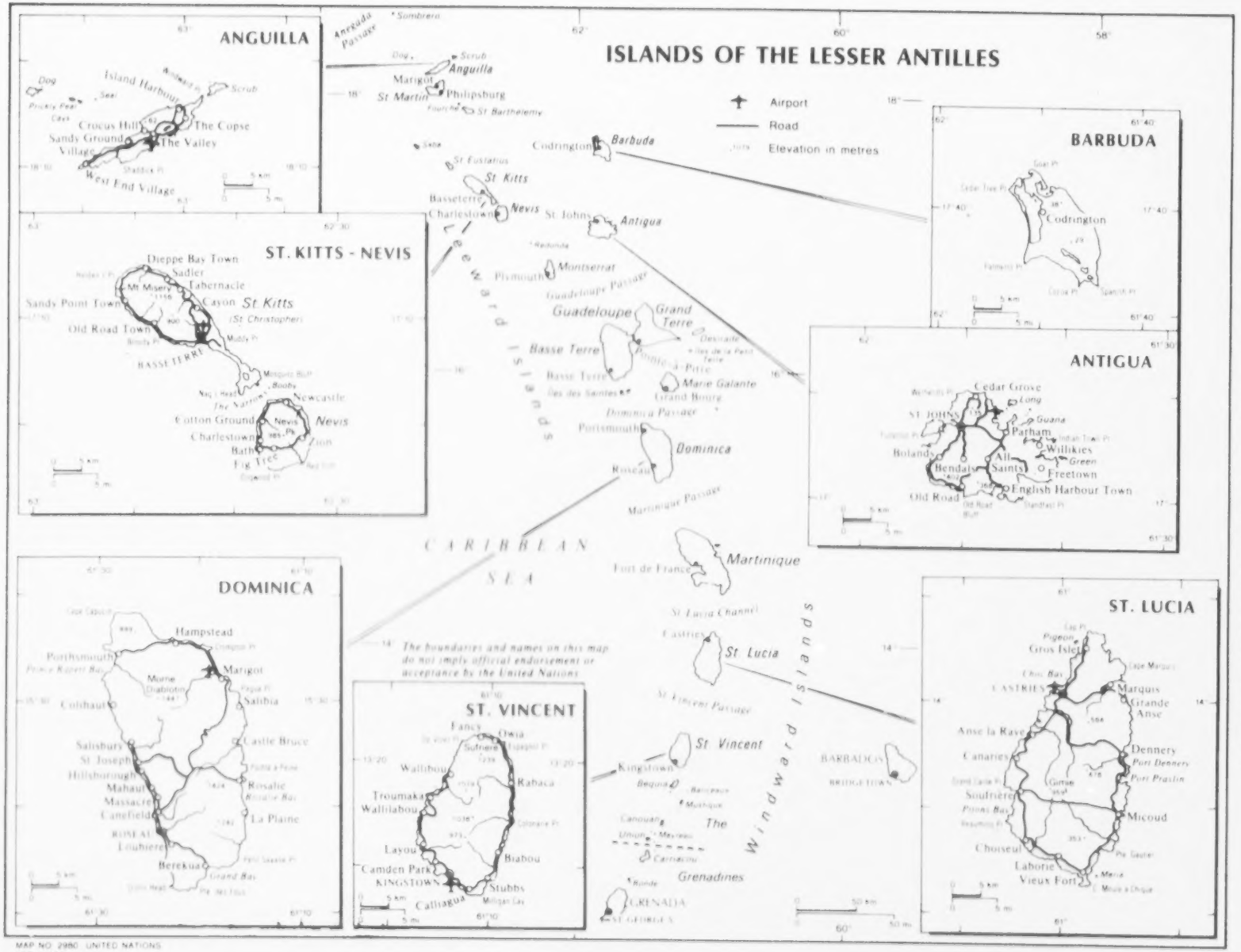
ISLANDS OF THE LESSER ANTILLES



MAP NO. 2980 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1978

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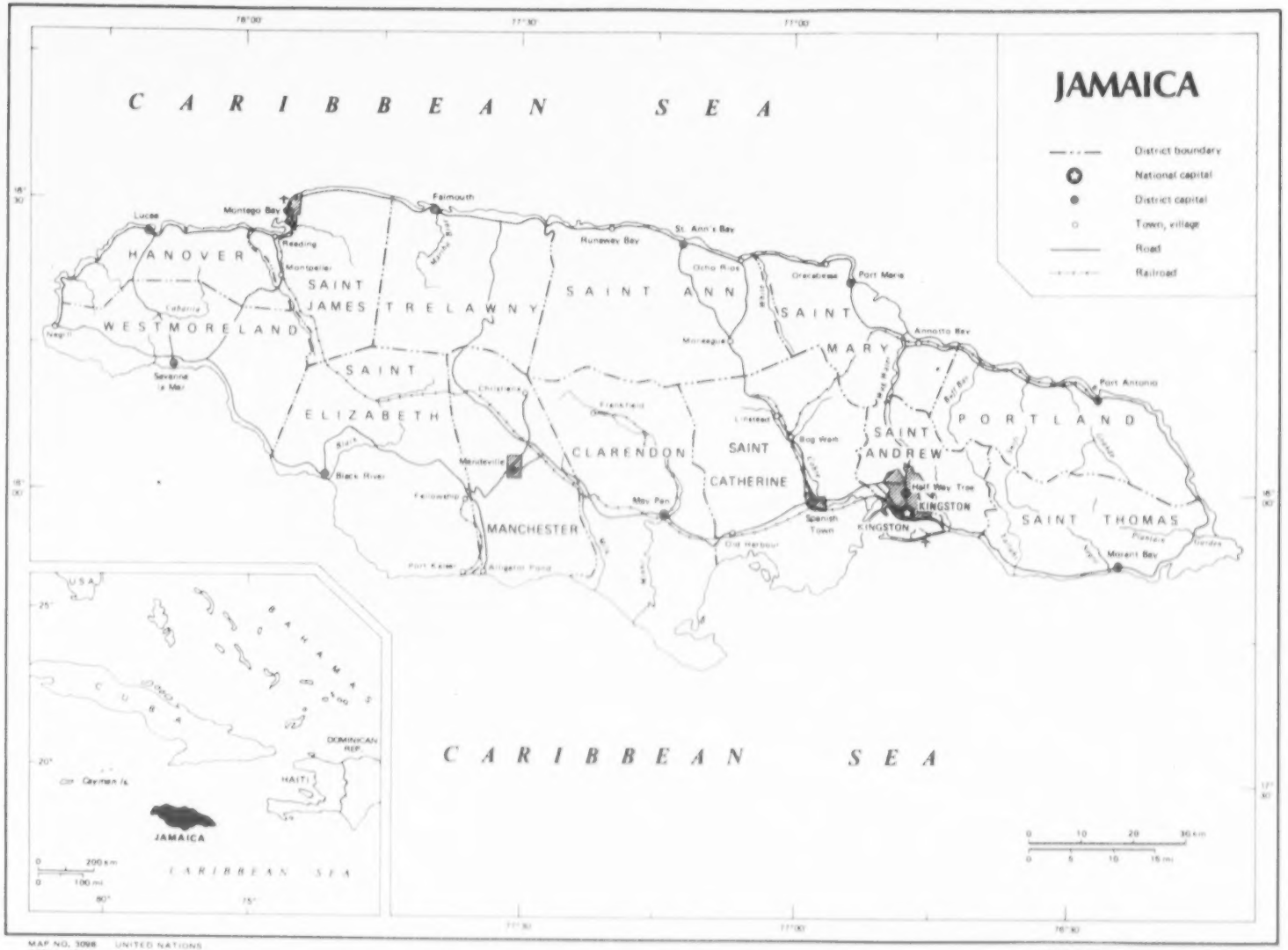

JAMAICA

AREA: *4,180 sq. mi. 10,990 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *2,400,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Kingston 587,000 (1991 met. est.)
GNP: *$ 3,200 per capita, 1992est. ($US)*

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UNITED MEXICAN STATES

AREA: *736,950 sq. mi. 1,972,550 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *93,700,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Mexico City 20,000,000 (1991 met. est.)
GNP: *$ 8,200 per capita, 1993est. ($US)*

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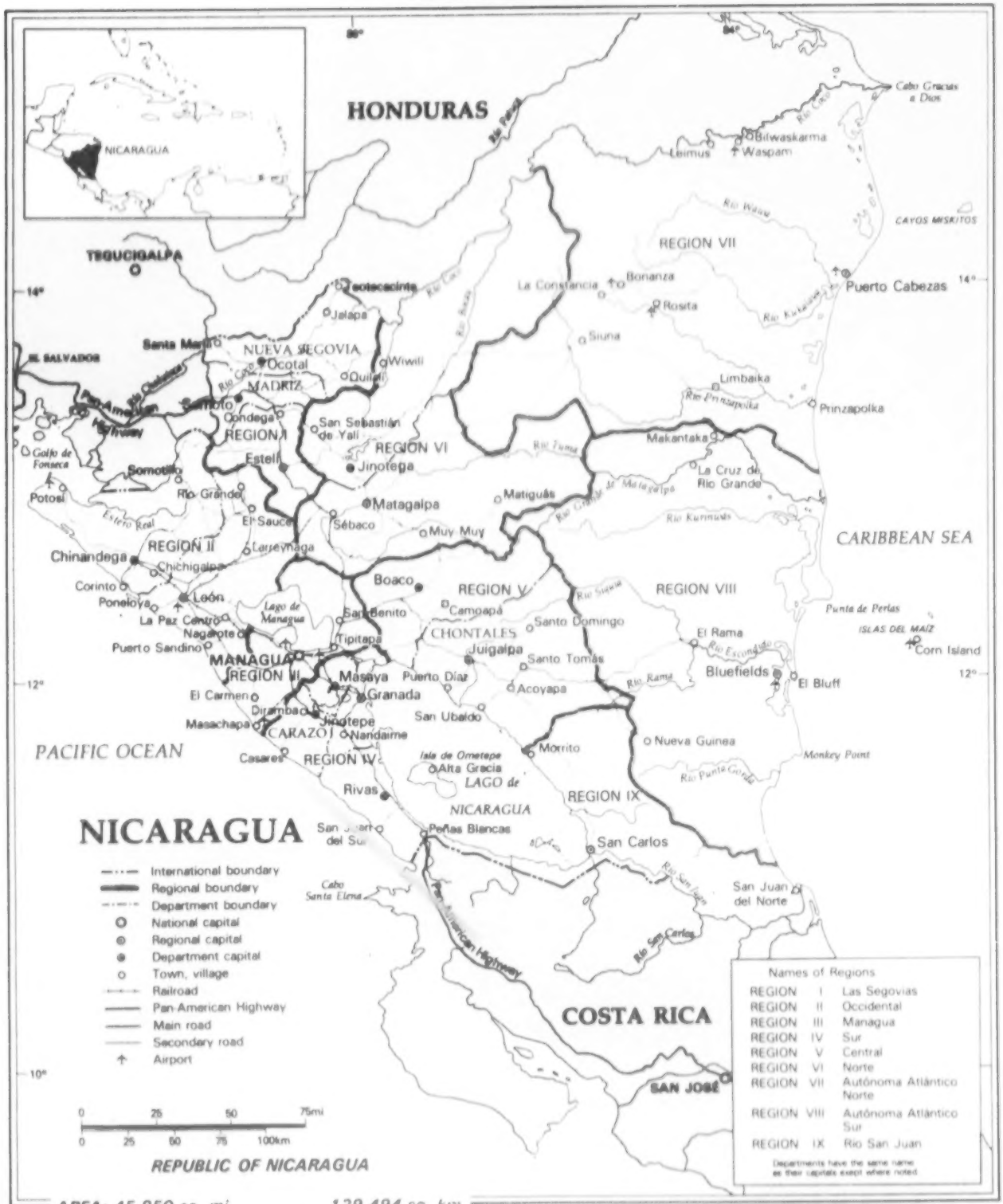
NICARAGUA



REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

AREA: 45,850 sq. mi. 129,494 sq. km.
POPULATION: 4,400,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Managua 1,000,000 (1986)
GNP: $ 1,600 per capita, 1993est. ($US)

MAP NO. 3585 UNITED NATIONS
6/95, 1995

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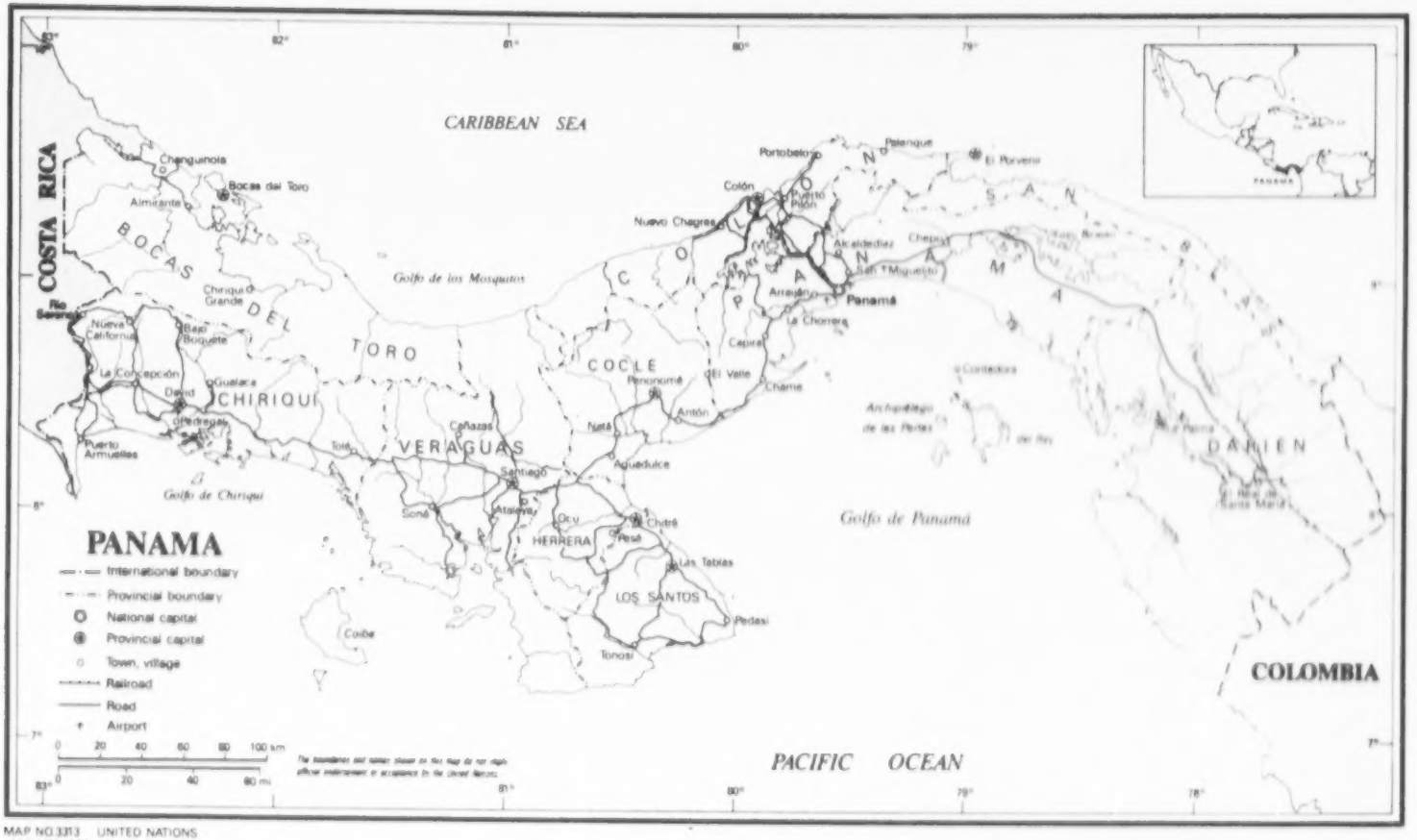

MAP NO.3313 UNITED NATIONS
JANUARY 1995

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

AREA: *29,340 sq. mi. 78,200 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *2,600,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Panama City 413,000 (1990est.)
GNP: *$ 4,500 per capita, 1993est. ($US)*

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PUERTO RICO

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

— Road
↑ Airport

AREA: *3,420 sq. mi. 9,104 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *3,700,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
San Juan
GNP: *$ 7,100 per capita, 1992est. ($US)*

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ST KITTS-NEVIS

FEDERATION OF SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

AREA: *140 sq. mi.* *269 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *40,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Basseterre 15,000 (1990)
GNP: *$ 4,000 per capita, 1992 ($US)*

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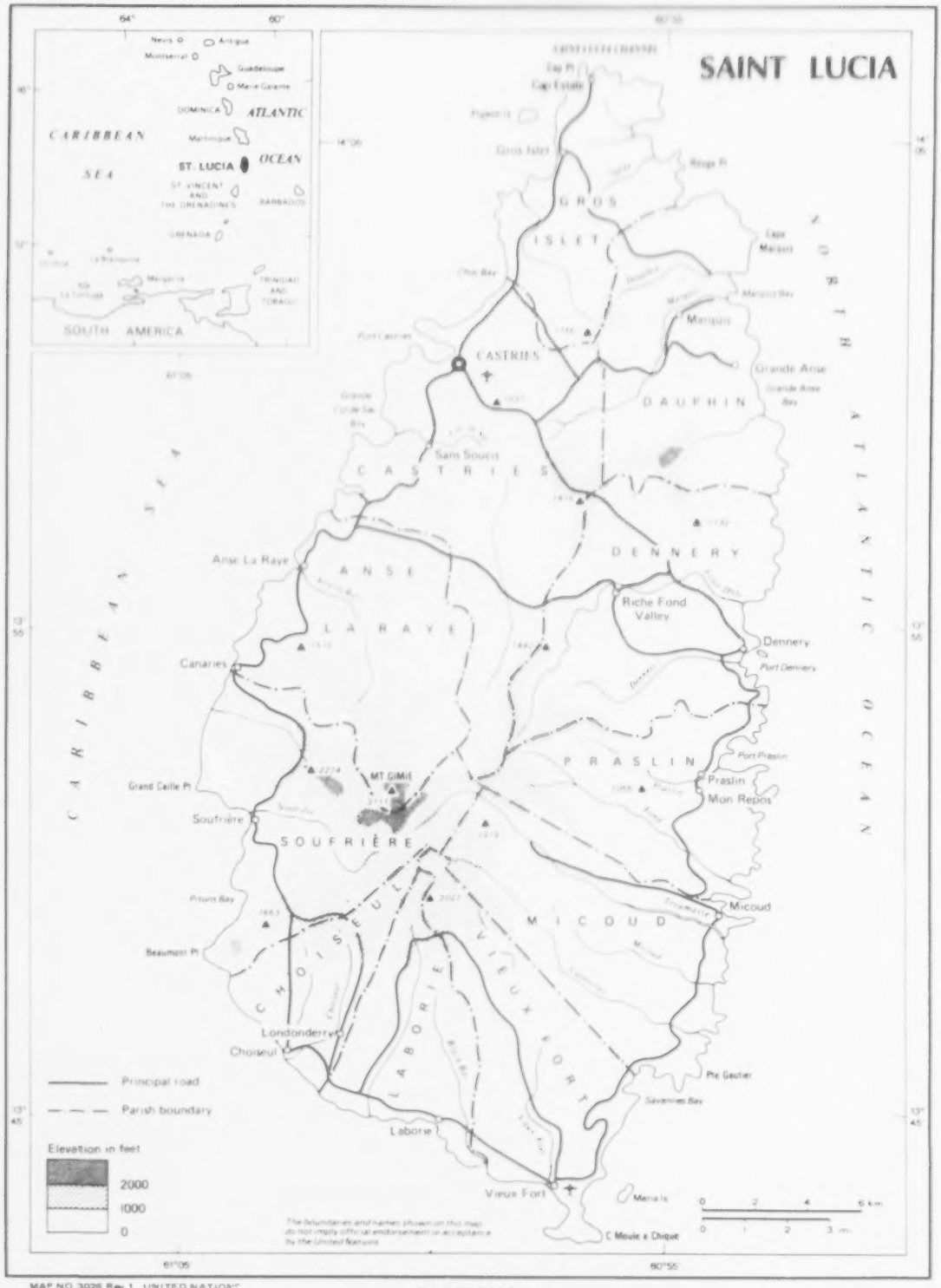
SAINT LUCIA



MAP NO. 3026 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
DECEMBER 1982

SAINT LUCIA

AREA: *240 sq. mi.* *620 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *100,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Castries 45,000 (1991est.)
GNP: *$ 3,000 per capita, 1993est. ($US)*

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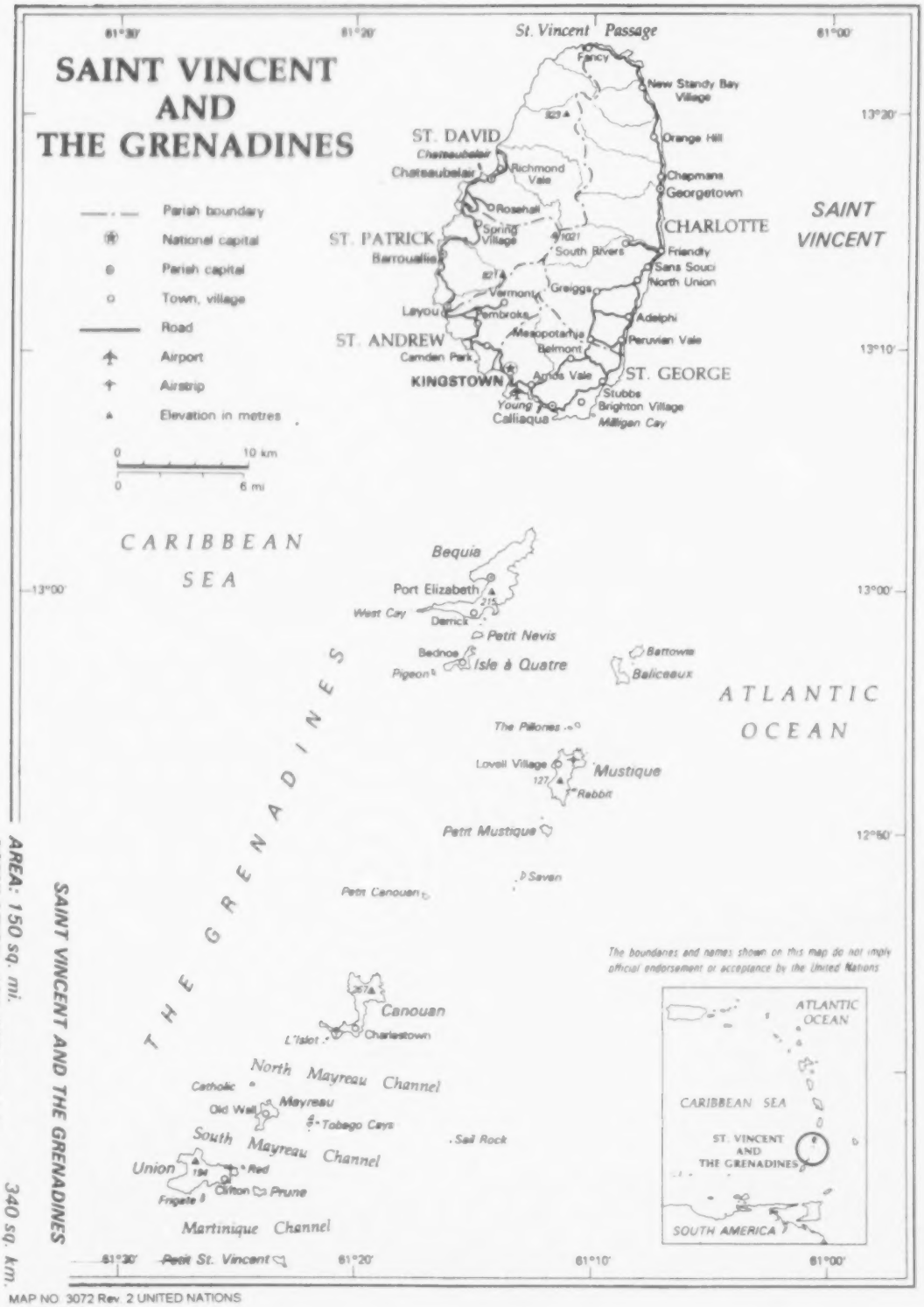
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES



SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

340 sq. km.

AREA: 150 sq. mi.

POPULATION: 100,000 (est'd for mid '95)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Kingstown 15,000 (1991est.)

GNP: $ 2,000 per capita 1992est. (SUS)

MAP NO. 3072 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 1986

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

AREA: *1,980 sq. mi. 5,130 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *1,.300,000 (est'd for mid '95)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Port-of-Spain 300,000 (1990 met. est.)
GNP: *$ 8,000 per capita, 1993est. ($US)*

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